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(54) Title: METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATE CANCER, COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF SCREENING FOR MODULATORS OF PROSTATE CANCER

(57) Abstract: Described herein are genes whose expression are up-regulated or down-regulated in prostate cancer. Also described are such genes whose expression is further up-regulated or down-regulated in drug-resistant prostate cancer cells. Related methods and compositions that can be used for diagnosis and treatment of prostate cancer are disclosed. Also described herein are methods that can be used to identify modulators of prostate cancer.

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**METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATE CANCER,
COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF SCREENING FOR
MODULATORS OF PROSTATE CANCER**

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CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority from the following applications: USSN 09/687,576 filed October 13, 2000, USSN 60/276,791 filed March 16, 2001; USSN 60/288,589, filed May 4, 2001; USSN 09/733,742, filed December 8, 2000; USSN 10 09/733,288, filed December 8, 2000; USSN 09/847,046, filed April 30, 2001; USSN 60/276,888, filed March 16, 2001; USSN 60/286,214, filed April 24, 2001; USSN 60/281,922, filed April 6, 2001; USSN 60/263,957, filed January 24, 2001, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

15

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to the identification of nucleic acid and protein expression profiles and nucleic acids, products, and antibodies thereto that are involved in prostate cancer; and to the use of such expression profiles and compositions in the diagnosis, prognosis and therapy of prostate cancer. The invention further relates to methods for 20 identifying and using agents and/or targets that inhibit prostate cancer.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed internal malignancy and second most common cause of cancer death in men in the U.S., resulting in approximately 25 40,000 deaths each year (Landis et al., *CA Cancer J. Clin.* 48:6-29 (1998); Greenlee et al., *CA Cancer J. Clin.* 50(1):7-13 (2000)), and incidence of prostate cancer has been increasing rapidly over the past 20 years in many parts of the world (Nakata et al., *Int. J. Urol.* 7(7):254-257 (2000); Majeed et al., *BJU Int.* 85(9):1058-1062 (2000)). It develops as the

result of a pathologic transformation of normal prostate cells. In tumorigenesis, the cancer cell undergoes initiation, proliferation and loss of contact inhibition, culminating in invasion of surrounding tissue and, ultimately, metastasis.

Deaths from prostate cancer are a result of metastasis of a prostate tumor.

5 Therefore, early detection of the development of prostate cancer is critical in reducing mortality from this disease. Measuring levels of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) has become a very common method for early detection and screening, and may have contributed to the slight decrease in the mortality rate from prostate cancer in recent years (Nowroozi et al., *Cancer Control* 5(6):522-531 (1998)). However, many cases are not diagnosed until the
10 disease has progressed to an advanced stage.

Treatments such as surgery (prostatectomy), radiation therapy, and cryotherapy are potentially curative when the cancer remains localized to the prostate. Therefore, early detection of prostate cancer is important for a positive prognosis for treatment. Systemic treatment for metastatic prostate cancer is limited to hormone therapy
15 and chemotherapy. Chemical or surgical castration has been the primary treatment for symptomatic metastatic prostate cancer for over 50 years. This testicular androgen deprivation therapy usually results in stabilization or regression of the disease (in 80% of patients), but progression of metastatic prostate cancer eventually develops (Panvichian et al., *Cancer Control* 3(6):493-500 (1996)). Metastatic disease is currently considered incurable,
20 and the primary goals of treatment are to prolong survival and improve quality of life (Rago, *Cancer Control* 5(6):513-521 (1998)).

Thus, methods that can be used for diagnosis and prognosis of prostate cancer and effective treatment of prostate cancer, and including particularly metastatic prostate cancer, would be desirable. Accordingly, provided herein are methods that can be used in
25 diagnosis and prognosis of prostate cancer. Further provided are methods that can be used to screen candidate bioactive agents for the ability to modulate, e.g., treat, prostate cancer. Additionally, provided herein are molecular targets and compositions for therapeutic intervention in prostate cancer and other cancers.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention therefore provides nucleotide sequences of genes that are up- and down-regulated in prostate cancer cells. Such genes are useful for diagnostic purposes, and also as targets for screening for therapeutic compounds that modulate prostate cancer, such as hormones or antibodies. Other aspects of the invention will become apparent to the skilled artisan by the following description of the invention.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a method of detecting a prostate cancer-associated transcript in a cell from a patient, the method comprising contacting a biological sample from the patient with a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-16.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of determining the level of a prostate cancer associated transcript in a cell from a patient.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of detecting a prostate cancer-associated transcript in a cell from a patient, the method comprising contacting a biological sample from the patient with a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-16.

In one embodiment, the polynucleotide selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-16. In another embodiment, the polynucleotide comprises a sequence as shown in Tables 1-16.

In one embodiment, the biological sample is a tissue sample. In another embodiment, the biological sample comprises isolated nucleic acids, e.g., mRNA.

In one embodiment, the polynucleotide is labeled, e.g., with a fluorescent label.

In one embodiment, the polynucleotide is immobilized on a solid surface.

In one embodiment, the patient is undergoing a therapeutic regimen to treat prostate cancer. In another embodiment, the patient is suspected of having metastatic prostate cancer.

In one embodiment, the patient is a human.

In one embodiment, the patient is suspected of having a taxol-resistant cancer.

In one embodiment, the prostate cancer associated transcript is mRNA.

In one embodiment, the method further comprises the step of amplifying nucleic acids before the step of contacting the biological sample with the polynucleotide.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method of monitoring the efficacy of a therapeutic treatment of prostate cancer, the method comprising the steps of: (i) providing a biological sample from a patient undergoing the therapeutic treatment; and (ii) determining the level of a prostate cancer-associated transcript in the biological sample by contacting the biological sample with a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-16, thereby monitoring the efficacy of the therapy. In a further embodiment, the patient has metastatic prostate cancer. In a further embodiment, the patient has a drug resistant (e.g., taxol resistant) form of prostate cancer.

In one embodiment, the method further comprises the step of: (iii) comparing the level of the prostate cancer-associated transcript to a level of the prostate cancer-associated transcript in a biological sample from the patient prior to, or earlier in, the therapeutic treatment.

Additionally, provided herein is a method of evaluating the effect of a candidate prostate cancer drug comprising administering the drug to a patient and removing a cell sample from the patient. The expression profile of the cell is then determined. This method may further comprise comparing the expression profile to an expression profile of a healthy individual. In a preferred embodiment, said expression profile includes a gene of Tables 1-16.

In one aspect, the present invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule consisting of a polynucleotide sequence as shown in Tables 1-16.

In one embodiment, an expression vector or cell comprises the isolated nucleic acid.

In one aspect, the present invention provides an isolated polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having polynucleotide sequence as shown in Tables 1-16.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody that specifically binds to an isolated polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having polynucleotide sequence as shown in Tables 1-16.

In one embodiment, the antibody is conjugated to an effector component, e.g., a fluorescent label, a radioisotope or a cytotoxic chemical.

In one embodiment, the antibody is an antibody fragment. In another embodiment, the antibody is humanized.

5 In one aspect, the present invention provides a method of detecting a prostate cancer cell in a biological sample from a patient, the method comprising contacting the biological sample with an antibody as described herein.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method of detecting antibodies specific to prostate cancer in a patient, the method comprising contacting a
10 biological sample from the patient with a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid comprising a sequence from Tables 1-16.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for identifying a compound that modulates a prostate cancer-associated polypeptide, the method comprising the steps of: (i) contacting the compound with a prostate cancer-associated polypeptide, the
15 polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-16; and (ii) determining the functional effect of the compound upon the polypeptide.

In one embodiment, the functional effect is a physical effect, an enzymatic effect, or a chemical effect.

20 In one embodiment, the polypeptide is expressed in a eukaryotic host cell or cell membrane. In another embodiment, the polypeptide is recombinant.

In one embodiment, the functional effect is determined by measuring ligand binding to the polypeptide.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting
25 proliferation of a prostate cancer-associated cell to treat prostate cancer in a patient, the method comprising the step of administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound identified as described herein.

In one embodiment, the compound is an antibody.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a drug screening assay
30 comprising the steps of: (i) administering a test compound to a mammal having prostate cancer or to a cell sample isolated therefrom; (ii) comparing the level of gene expression of a

polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-16 in a treated cell or mammal with the level of gene expression of the polynucleotide in a control cell sample or mammal, wherein a test compound that modulates the level of expression of the polynucleotide is a candidate for the treatment of prostate cancer.

In one embodiment, the control is a mammal with prostate cancer or a cell sample therefrom that has not been treated with the test compound. In another embodiment, the control is a normal cell or mammal.

In one embodiment, the test compound is administered in varying amounts or concentrations. In another embodiment, the test compound is administered for varying time periods. In another embodiment, the comparison can occur after addition or removal of the drug candidate.

In one embodiment, the levels of a plurality of polynucleotides that selectively hybridize to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-16 are individually compared to their respective levels in a control cell sample or mammal. In a preferred embodiment the plurality of polynucleotides is from three to ten.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for treating a mammal having prostate cancer comprising administering a compound identified by the assay described herein.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition for treating a mammal having prostate cancer, the composition comprising a compound identified by the assay described herein and a physiologically acceptable excipient.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a method of screening drug candidates by providing a cell expressing a gene that is up- and down-regulated as in a prostate cancer. In one embodiment, a gene is selected from Tables 1-16. The method further includes adding a drug candidate to the cell and determining the effect of the drug candidate on the expression of the expression profile gene.

In one embodiment, the method of screening drug candidates includes comparing the level of expression in the absence of the drug candidate to the level of expression in the presence of the drug candidate, wherein the concentration of the drug

candidate can vary when present, and wherein the comparison can occur after addition or removal of the drug candidate. In a preferred embodiment, the cell expresses at least two expression profile genes. The profile genes may show an increase or decrease.

Also provided is a method of evaluating the effect of a candidate prostate cancer drug comprising administering the drug to a transgenic animal expressing or
5 over-expressing the prostate cancer modulatory protein, or an animal lacking the prostate cancer modulatory protein, for example as a result of a gene knockout.

Moreover, provided herein is a biochip comprising one or more nucleic acid segments of Tables 1-16, wherein the biochip comprises fewer than 1000 nucleic acid probes.
10 Preferably, at least two nucleic acid segments are included. More preferably, at least three nucleic acid segments are included.

Furthermore, a method of diagnosing a disorder associated with prostate cancer is provided. The method comprises determining the expression of a gene of Tables 1-16, in a first tissue type of a first individual, and comparing the distribution to the expression
15 of the gene from a second normal tissue type from the first individual or a second unaffected individual. A difference in the expression indicates that the first individual has a disorder associated with prostate cancer.

In a further embodiment, the biochip also includes a polynucleotide sequence of a gene that is not up- and down-regulated in prostate cancer.

20 In one embodiment a method for screening for a bioactive agent capable of interfering with the binding of a prostate cancer modulating protein (prostate cancer modulatory protein) or a fragment thereof and an antibody which binds to said prostate cancer modulatory protein or fragment thereof. In a preferred embodiment, the method comprises combining a prostate cancer modulatory protein or fragment thereof, a candidate
25 bioactive agent and an antibody which binds to said prostate cancer modulatory protein or fragment thereof. The method further includes determining the binding of said prostate cancer modulatory protein or fragment thereof and said antibody. Wherein there is a change in binding, an agent is identified as an interfering agent. The interfering agent can be an agonist or an antagonist. Preferably, the agent inhibits prostate cancer.

30 Also provided herein are methods of eliciting an immune response in an individual. In one embodiment a method provided herein comprises administering to an

individual a composition comprising a prostate cancer modulating protein, or a fragment thereof. In another embodiment, the protein is encoded by a nucleic acid selected from those of Tables 1-16.

Further provided herein are compositions capable of eliciting an immune response in an individual. In one embodiment, a composition provided herein comprises a prostate cancer modulating protein, preferably encoded by a nucleic acid of Tables 1-16, or a fragment thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In another embodiment, said composition comprises a nucleic acid comprising a sequence encoding a prostate cancer modulating protein, preferably selected from the nucleic acids of Tables 1-16, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Also provided are methods of neutralizing the effect of a prostate cancer protein, or a fragment thereof, comprising contacting an agent specific for said protein with said protein in an amount sufficient to effect neutralization. In another embodiment, the protein is encoded by a nucleic acid selected from those of Tables 1-16.

In another aspect of the invention, a method of treating an individual for prostate cancer is provided. In one embodiment, the method comprises administering to said individual an inhibitor of a prostate cancer modulating protein. In another embodiment, the method comprises administering to a patient having prostate cancer an antibody to a prostate cancer modulating protein conjugated to a therapeutic moiety. Such a therapeutic moiety can be a cytotoxic agent or a radioisotope.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the objects outlined above, the present invention provides novel methods for diagnosis and prognosis evaluation for prostate cancer (PC), including metastatic prostate cancer, as well as methods for screening for compositions which modulate prostate cancer. Also provided are methods for treating prostate cancer.

In addition to the other nucleic acid and peptide sequences, the present invention also relates to the identification of PAA2 as a gene that is highly over expressed in prostate cancer patient tissues. PAA2 sequence is identical to the zinc transporter ZNT4. Results presented herein demonstrate that PAA2/ZNT4 is highly expressed in prostate cancer cells. The prostate gland is unique in that it has the highest capacity of any organ in the body

to accumulate zinc. Zinc uptake is regulated by prolactin and testosterone, which induce the expression of a member of the ZIP family of zinc transporters (Costello et al., 1999, J. Biol. Chem. 274:17499-17504). Zinc accumulation in the prostate functions to inhibit citrate oxidation, which results in a decrease in cellular ATP production (Costello and Franklin, 1998, Prostate 35:285-296). Cancer cells are more sensitive to decreased ATP production and have evolved to prevent zinc accumulation. Without wishing to be bound by theory, the up-regulation of ZNT4 in prostate cancer cells may result in protection of the cells from high zinc levels by its ability to pump accumulated zinc out of the cells.

The present invention also relates to nucleic acid sequences encoding PBH1.

PBH1 is related to human TRPC7 (transient receptor potential-related channels, NP_003298), a putative calcium channel highly expressed in brain (Nagamine et al., Genomics 54:124-131 (1998)). Trp is related to melastatin, a gene down-regulated in metastatic melanomas (Duncan et al., Cancer Res. 58:1515-1520 (1998)), and MTR1, a gene localized to within the Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome/Wilm's tumor susceptibility region (Prawitt et al., Hum. Mol. Genet. 9:203-216 (2000)). Without wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that PBH1 functions as a calcium channel.

As a calcium channel, PBH1 is an ideal target for a small molecule therapeutic, or a therapeutic antibody that disrupts channel function. CD20, the target of Rituximab in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (Maloney et al., Blood 90:2188-2195 (1997); Leget and Czuczman, Curr. Opin. Oncol. 10:548-551 (1998)), is a plasma membrane calcium channel expressed in B cells (Tedder and Engel, Immunol. Today 15:450-454 (1994)). Similarly, a small molecule, or antibody that inhibits or alters a calcium signal mediated by PBH1, will result in the death of prostate cancer cells.

PBH1, and other genes of the invention, are also be useful as targets for cytotoxic T-lymphocytes. Genes that are tumor specific, or that are expressed in immune-privileged organs, are currently being used as potential vaccine targets (Van den Eynde and Boon, Int. J. Clin. Lab. Res. 27:81-86 (1997)). The expression pattern of PBH1 indicates that it is an ideal target for cytotoxic T-lymphocytes. Thus, therapies that utilize PBH1-specific cytotoxic T-lymphocytes to induce prostate cancer cell death are also provided by this invention. See, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 6,051,227 and WO 00/32231, the disclosures of which are herein incorporated by reference.

The present invention is also related to the identification of PAA3 as a gene that is important in the modulation of prostate cancer and or breast cancer.

Tables 1-16 provide unigene cluster identification numbers, exemplar accession numbers, or genomic nucleotide position numbers for the nucleotide sequence of genes that exhibit increased or decreased expression in prostate cancer samples.

Definitions

The term "prostate cancer protein" or "prostate cancer polynucleotide" or "prostate cancer-associated transcript" refers to nucleic acid and polypeptide polymorphic variants, alleles, mutants, and interspecies homologues that: (1) have a nucleotide sequence that has greater than about 60% nucleotide sequence identity, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, preferably 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% or greater nucleotide sequence identity, preferably over a region of over a region of at least about 25, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, or more nucleotides, to a nucleotide sequence of or associated with a unigene cluster of Tables 1-16; (2) bind to antibodies, e.g., polyclonal antibodies, raised against an immunogen comprising an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence of or associated with a unigene cluster of Tables 1-16, and conservatively modified variants thereof; (3) specifically hybridize under stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid sequence, or the complement thereof of Tables 1-16 and conservatively modified variants thereof or (4) have an amino acid sequence that has greater than about 60% amino acid sequence identity, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, preferably 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% or greater amino sequence identity, preferably over a region of over a region of at least about 25, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, or more amino acid, to an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence of or associated with a unigene cluster of Tables 1-16. A polynucleotide or polypeptide sequence is typically from a mammal including, but not limited to, primate, e.g., human; rodent, e.g., rat, mouse, hamster; cow, pig, horse, sheep, or other mammal. A "prostate cancer polypeptide" and a "prostate cancer polynucleotide," include both naturally occurring or recombinant forms.

A "full length" prostate cancer protein or nucleic acid refers to a prostate cancer polypeptide or polynucleotide sequence, or a variant thereof, that contains all of the elements normally contained in one or more naturally occurring, wild type prostate cancer

polynucleotide or polypeptide sequences. For example, a full length prostate cancer nucleic acid will typically comprise all of the exons that encode for the full length, naturally occurring protein. The "full length" may be prior to, or after, various stages of post-translation processing or splicing, including alternative splicing.

5 "Biological sample" as used herein is a sample of biological tissue or fluid that contains nucleic acids or polypeptides, e.g., of a prostate cancer protein, polynucleotide or transcript. Such samples include, but are not limited to, tissue isolated from primates, e.g., humans, or rodents, e.g., mice, and rats. Biological samples may also include sections of tissues such as biopsy and autopsy samples, frozen sections taken for histologic purposes,
10 blood, plasma, serum, sputum, stool, tears, mucus, hair, skin, etc. Biological samples also include explants and primary and/or transformed cell cultures derived from patient tissues. A biological sample is typically obtained from a eukaryotic organism, most preferably a mammal such as a primate e.g., chimpanzee or human; cow; dog; cat; a rodent, e.g., guinea pig, rat, mouse; rabbit; or a bird; reptile; or fish.

15 "Providing a biological sample" means to obtain a biological sample for use in methods described in this invention. Most often, this will be done by removing a sample of cells from an animal, but can also be accomplished by using previously isolated cells (e.g., isolated by another person, at another time, and/or for another purpose), or by performing the methods of the invention *in vivo*. Archival tissues, having treatment or outcome history, will
20 be particularly useful.

The terms "identical" or percent "identity," in the context of two or more nucleic acids or polypeptide sequences, refer to two or more sequences or subsequences that are the same or have a specified percentage of amino acid residues or nucleotides that are the same (i.e., about 60% identity, preferably 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%,
25 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or higher identity over a specified region, when compared and aligned for maximum correspondence over a comparison window or designated region) as measured using a BLAST or BLAST 2.0 sequence comparison algorithms with default parameters described below, or by manual alignment and visual inspection (*see, e.g.*, NCBI web site <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/> or the like). Such sequences are then said to
30 be "substantially identical." This definition also refers to, or may be applied to, the complement of a test sequence. The definition also includes sequences that have deletions

and/or additions, as well as those that have substitutions, as well as naturally occurring, e.g., polymorphic or allelic variants, and man-made variants. As described below, the preferred algorithms can account for gaps and the like. Preferably, identity exists over a region that is at least about 25 amino acids or nucleotides in length, or more preferably over a region that is
5 50-100 amino acids or nucleotides in length.

For sequence comparison, typically one sequence acts as a reference sequence, to which test sequences are compared. When using a sequence comparison algorithm, test and reference sequences are entered into a computer, subsequence coordinates are designated, if necessary, and sequence algorithm program parameters are designated. Preferably, default
10 program parameters can be used, or alternative parameters can be designated. The sequence comparison algorithm then calculates the percent sequence identities for the test sequences relative to the reference sequence, based on the program parameters.

A "comparison window", as used herein, includes reference to a segment of one of the number of contiguous positions selected from the group consisting typically of
15 from 20 to 600, usually about 50 to about 200, more usually about 100 to about 150 in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned. Methods of alignment of sequences for comparison are well-known in the art. Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison can be conducted, e.g., by the local homology algorithm of Smith & Waterman, *Adv. Appl. Math.* 2:482 (1981), by the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman & Wunsch, *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443 (1970), by the search for similarity method of Pearson & Lipman, *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:2444 (1988), by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Dr., Madison, WI), or by manual alignment and
20 visual inspection (*see, e.g., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology* (Ausubel *et al.*, eds. 1995 supplement)).

Preferred examples of algorithms that are suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity include the BLAST and BLAST 2.0 algorithms, which are described in Altschul *et al.*, *Nuc. Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402 (1977) and Altschul *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410 (1990). BLAST and BLAST 2.0 are used, with the parameters
30 described herein, to determine percent sequence identity for the nucleic acids and proteins of

the invention. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>). This algorithm involves first identifying high scoring sequence pairs (HSPs) by identifying short words of length W in the query sequence, which either match or satisfy some positive-valued threshold score T when aligned with a word of the same length in a database sequence. T is referred to as the neighborhood word score threshold (Altschul *et al.*, *supra*). These initial neighborhood word hits act as seeds for initiating searches to find longer HSPs containing them. The word hits are extended in both directions along each sequence for as far as the cumulative alignment score can be increased. Cumulative scores are calculated using, e.g., for nucleotide sequences, the parameters M (reward score for a pair of matching residues; always > 0) and N (penalty score for mismatching residues; always < 0). For amino acid sequences, a scoring matrix is used to calculate the cumulative score. Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W , T , and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. The BLASTN program (for nucleotide sequences) uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 11, an expectation (E) of 10, $M=5$, $N=-4$ and a comparison of both strands. For amino acid sequences, the BLASTP program uses as defaults a wordlength of 3, and expectation (E) of 10, and the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff & Henikoff, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:10915 (1989)) alignments (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, $M=5$, $N=-4$, and a comparison of both strands.

The BLAST algorithm also performs a statistical analysis of the similarity between two sequences (see, e.g., Karlin & Altschul, *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:5873-5877 (1993)). One measure of similarity provided by the BLAST algorithm is the smallest sum probability ($P(N)$), which provides an indication of the probability by which a match between two nucleotide or amino acid sequences would occur by chance. For example, a nucleic acid is considered similar to a reference sequence if the smallest sum probability in a comparison of the test nucleic acid to the reference nucleic acid is less than about 0.2, more preferably less than about 0.01, and most preferably less than about 0.001. Log values may be large negative numbers, e.g., 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 40, 70, 90, 110, 150, 170, etc.

An indication that two nucleic acid sequences or polypeptides are substantially identical is that the polypeptide encoded by the first nucleic acid is immunologically cross reactive with the antibodies raised against the polypeptide encoded by the second nucleic acid, as described below. Thus, a polypeptide is typically substantially identical to a second polypeptide, e.g., where the two peptides differ only by conservative substitutions. Another indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that the two molecules or their complements hybridize to each other under stringent conditions, as described below. Yet another indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that the same primers can be used to amplify the sequences.

A "host cell" is a naturally occurring cell or a transformed cell that contains an expression vector and supports the replication or expression of the expression vector. Host cells may be cultured cells, explants, cells *in vivo*, and the like. Host cells may be prokaryotic cells such as *E. coli*, or eukaryotic cells such as yeast, insect, amphibian, or mammalian cells such as CHO, HeLa, and the like (*see, e.g.*, the American Type Culture Collection catalog or web site, www.atcc.org).

The terms "isolated," "purified," or "biologically pure" refer to material that is substantially or essentially free from components that normally accompany it as found in its native state. Purity and homogeneity are typically determined using analytical chemistry techniques such as polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis or high performance liquid chromatography. A protein or nucleic acid that is the predominant species present in a preparation is substantially purified. In particular, an isolated nucleic acid is separated from some open reading frames that naturally flank the gene and encode proteins other than protein encoded by the gene. The term "purified" in some embodiments denotes that a nucleic acid or protein gives rise to essentially one band in an electrophoretic gel. Preferably, it means that the nucleic acid or protein is at least 85% pure, more preferably at least 95% pure, and most preferably at least 99% pure. "Purify" or "purification" in other embodiments means removing at least one contaminant from the composition to be purified. In this sense, purification does not require that the purified compound be homogenous, e.g., 100% pure.

The terms "polypeptide," "peptide" and "protein" are used interchangeably herein to refer to a polymer of amino acid residues. The terms apply to amino acid polymers in which one or more amino acid residue is an artificial chemical mimetic of a corresponding

naturally occurring amino acid, as well as to naturally occurring amino acid polymers, those containing modified residues, and non-naturally occurring amino acid polymer.

The term "amino acid" refers to naturally occurring and synthetic amino acids, as well as amino acid analogs and amino acid mimetics that function similarly to the naturally occurring amino acids. Naturally occurring amino acids are those encoded by the genetic code, as well as those amino acids that are later modified, e.g., hydroxyproline, γ -carboxyglutamate, and O-phosphoserine. Amino acid analogs refers to compounds that have the same basic chemical structure as a naturally occurring amino acid, e.g., an α carbon that is bound to a hydrogen, a carboxyl group, an amino group, and an R group, e.g., homoserine, norleucine, methionine sulfoxide, methionine methyl sulfonium. Such analogs may have modified R groups (e.g., norleucine) or modified peptide backbones, but retain the same basic chemical structure as a naturally occurring amino acid. Amino acid mimetics refers to chemical compounds that have a structure that is different from the general chemical structure of an amino acid, but that functions similarly to a naturally occurring amino acid.

Amino acids may be referred to herein by either their commonly known three letter symbols or by the one-letter symbols recommended by the IUPAC-IUB Biochemical Nomenclature Commission. Nucleotides, likewise, may be referred to by their commonly accepted single-letter codes.

"Conservatively modified variants" applies to both amino acid and nucleic acid sequences. With respect to particular nucleic acid sequences, conservatively modified variants refers to those nucleic acids which encode identical or essentially identical amino acid sequences, or where the nucleic acid does not encode an amino acid sequence, to essentially identical or associated, e.g., naturally contiguous, sequences. Because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a large number of functionally identical nucleic acids encode most proteins. For instance, the codons GCA, GCC, GCG and GCU all encode the amino acid alanine. Thus, at every position where an alanine is specified by a codon, the codon can be altered to another of the corresponding codons described without altering the encoded polypeptide. Such nucleic acid variations are "silent variations," which are one species of conservatively modified variations. Every nucleic acid sequence herein which encodes a polypeptide also describes silent variations of the nucleic acid. One of skill will recognize that in certain contexts each codon in a nucleic acid (except AUG, which is ordinarily the

only codon for methionine, and TGG, which is ordinarily the only codon for tryptophan) can be modified to yield a functionally identical molecule. Accordingly, often silent variations of a nucleic acid which encodes a polypeptide is implicit in a described sequence with respect to the expression product, but not with respect to actual probe sequences.

5 As to amino acid sequences, one of skill will recognize that individual substitutions, deletions or additions to a nucleic acid, peptide, polypeptide, or protein sequence which alters, adds or deletes a single amino acid or a small percentage of amino acids in the encoded sequence is a "conservatively modified variant" where the alteration results in the substitution of an amino acid with a chemically similar amino acid.

10 Conservative substitution tables providing functionally similar amino acids are well known in the art. Such conservatively modified variants are in addition to and do not exclude polymorphic variants, interspecies homologs, and alleles of the invention. typically conservative substitutions for one another: 1) Alanine (A), Glycine (G); 2) Aspartic acid (D), Glutamic acid (E); 3) Asparagine (N), Glutamine (Q); 4) Arginine (R), Lysine (K); 5)
15 Isoleucine (I), Leucine (L), Methionine (M), Valine (V); 6) Phenylalanine (F), Tyrosine (Y), Tryptophan (W); 7) Serine (S), Threonine (T); and 8) Cysteine (C), Methionine (M) (*see, e.g., Creighton, Proteins* (1984)).

 Macromolecular structures such as polypeptide structures can be described in terms of various levels of organization. For a general discussion of this organization, *see,*
20 *e.g., Alberts et al., Molecular Biology of the Cell* (3rd ed., 1994) and Cantor & Schimmel, *Biophysical Chemistry Part I: The Conformation of Biological Macromolecules* (1980).

"Primary structure" refers to the amino acid sequence of a particular peptide. "Secondary structure" refers to locally ordered, three dimensional structures within a polypeptide. These structures are commonly known as domains. Domains are portions of a polypeptide that
25 often form a compact unit of the polypeptide and are typically 25 to approximately 500 amino acids long. Typical domains are made up of sections of lesser organization such as stretches of β -sheet and α -helices. "Tertiary structure" refers to the complete three dimensional structure of a polypeptide monomer. "Quaternary structure" refers to the three dimensional structure formed, usually by the noncovalent association of independent tertiary
30 units. Anisotropic terms are also known as energy terms.

“Nucleic acid” or “oligonucleotide” or “polynucleotide” or grammatical equivalents used herein means at least two nucleotides covalently linked together.

Oligonucleotides are typically from about 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 25, 30, 40, 50 or more nucleotides in length, up to about 100 nucleotides in length. Nucleic acids and

5 polynucleotides are a polymers of any length, including longer lengths, e.g., 200, 300, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 5000, 7000, 10,000, etc. A nucleic acid of the present invention will generally contain phosphodiester bonds, although in some cases, nucleic acid analogs are included that may have alternate backbones, comprising, e.g., phosphoramidate,

phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate, or O-methylphosphoroamidite linkages (see Eckstein,

10 Oligonucleotides and Analogues: A Practical Approach, Oxford University Press); and peptide nucleic acid backbones and linkages. Other analog nucleic acids include those with positive backbones; non-ionic backbones, and non-ribose backbones, including those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,235,033 and 5,034,506, and Chapters 6 and 7, ASC Symposium Series 580, *Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research*, Sanghui &

15 Cook, eds.. Nucleic acids containing one or more carbocyclic sugars are also included within one definition of nucleic acids. Modifications of the ribose-phosphate backbone may be done for a variety of reasons, e.g. to increase the stability and half-life of such molecules in physiological environments or as probes on a biochip. Mixtures of naturally occurring nucleic acids and analogs can be made; alternatively, mixtures of different nucleic acid

20 analogs, and mixtures of naturally occurring nucleic acids and analogs may be made.

A variety of references disclose such nucleic acid analogs, including, for example, phosphoramidate (Beaucage et al., *Tetrahedron* 49(10):1925 (1993) and references therein; Letsinger, *J. Org. Chem.* 35:3800 (1970); Sprinzl et al., *Eur. J. Biochem.* 81:579 (1977); Letsinger et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 14:3487 (1986); Sawai et al, *Chem. Lett.* 805 (1984), Letsinger et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 110:4470 (1988); and Pauwels et al., *Chemica Scripta* 26:141 91986)), phosphorothioate (Mag et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19:1437 (1991); and U.S. Patent No. 5,644,048), phosphorodithioate (Briu et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 111:2321 (1989), O-methylphosphoroamidite linkages (see Eckstein, *Oligonucleotides and Analogues: A Practical Approach*, Oxford University Press), and peptide nucleic acid backbones and

30 linkages (see Egholm, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 114:1895 (1992); Meier et al., *Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 31:1008 (1992); Nielsen, *Nature*, 365:566 (1993); Carlsson et al., *Nature* 380:207 (1996), all

of which are incorporated by reference). Other analog nucleic acids include those with positive backbones (Denpcy et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 92:6097 (1995); non-ionic backbones (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,386,023, 5,637,684, 5,602,240, 5,216,141 and 4,469,863; Kiedrowshi et al., Angew. Chem. Intl. Ed. English 30:423 (1991); Letsinger et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 110:4470 (1988); Letsinger et al., Nucleoside & Nucleotide 13:1597 (1994); Chapters 2 and 3, ASC Symposium Series 580, "Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research", Ed. Y.S. Sanghui and P. Dan Cook; Mesmaeker et al., Bioorganic & Medicinal Chem. Lett. 4:395 (1994); Jeffs et al., J. Biomolecular NMR 34:17 (1994); Tetrahedron Lett. 37:743 (1996)) and non-ribose backbones, including those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,235,033 and 5,034,506, and Chapters 6 and 7, ASC Symposium Series 580, "Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research", Ed. Y.S. Sanghui and P. Dan Cook. Nucleic acids containing one or more carbocyclic sugars are also included within one definition of nucleic acids (see Jenkins et al., Chem. Soc. Rev. (1995) pp 169-176). Several nucleic acid analogs are described in Rawls, C & E News June 2, 1997 page 35. All of these references are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

Particularly preferred are peptide nucleic acids (PNA) which includes peptide nucleic acid analogs. These backbones are substantially non-ionic under neutral conditions, in contrast to the highly charged phosphodiester backbone of naturally occurring nucleic acids. This results in two advantages. First, the PNA backbone exhibits improved hybridization kinetics. PNAs have larger changes in the melting temperature (T_m) for mismatched versus perfectly matched basepairs. DNA and RNA typically exhibit a 2-4°C drop in T_m for an internal mismatch. With the non-ionic PNA backbone, the drop is closer to 7-9°C. Similarly, due to their non-ionic nature, hybridization of the bases attached to these backbones is relatively insensitive to salt concentration. In addition, PNAs are not degraded by cellular enzymes, and thus can be more stable.

The nucleic acids may be single stranded or double stranded, as specified, or contain portions of both double stranded or single stranded sequence. As will be appreciated by those in the art, the depiction of a single strand also defines the sequence of the complementary strand; thus the sequences described herein also provide the complement of the sequence. The nucleic acid may be DNA, both genomic and cDNA, RNA or a hybrid, where the nucleic acid may contain combinations of deoxyribo- and ribo-nucleotides, and

combinations of bases, including uracil, adenine, thymine, cytosine, guanine, inosine, xanthine hypoxanthine, isocytosine, isoguanine, etc. "Transcript" typically refers to a naturally occurring RNA, e.g., a pre-mRNA, hnRNA, or mRNA. As used herein, the term "nucleoside" includes nucleotides and nucleoside and nucleotide analogs, and modified
5 nucleosides such as amino modified nucleosides. In addition, "nucleoside" includes non-naturally occurring analog structures. Thus, e.g. the individual units of a peptide nucleic acid, each containing a base, are referred to herein as a nucleoside.

A "label" or a "detectable moiety" is a composition detectable by spectroscopic, photochemical, biochemical, immunochemical, chemical, or other physical
10 means. For example, useful labels include fluorescent dyes, electron-dense reagents, enzymes (e.g., as commonly used in an ELISA), biotin, digoxigenin, or haptens and proteins or other entities which can be made detectable, e.g., by incorporating a radiolabel into the peptide or used to detect antibodies specifically reactive with the peptide. The radioisotope may be, for example, ³H, ¹⁴C, ³²P, ³⁵S, or ¹²⁵I. In some cases, particularly using antibodies against the
15 proteins of the invention, the radioisotopes are used as toxic moieties, as described below. The labels may be incorporated into the prostate cancer nucleic acids, proteins and antibodies at any position. Any method known in the art for conjugating the antibody to the label may be employed, including those methods described by Hunter et al., Nature, 144:945 (1962); David et al., Biochemistry, 13:1014 (1974); Pain et al., J. Immunol. Meth., 40:219 (1981);
20 and Nygren, J. Histochem. and Cytochem., 30:407 (1982). The lifetime of radiolabeled peptides or radiolabeled antibody compositions may extended by the addition of substances that stabilize the radiolabeled peptide or antibody and protect it from degradation. Any substance or combination of substances that stabilize the radiolabeled peptide or antibody may be used including those substances disclosed in US Patent No. 5,961,955.

25 An "effector" or "effector moiety" or "effector component" is a molecule that is bound (or linked, or conjugated), either covalently, through a linker or a chemical bond, or noncovalently, through ionic, van der Waals, electrostatic, or hydrogen bonds, to an antibody. The "effector" can be a variety of molecules including, e.g., detection moieties including radioactive compounds, fluorescent compounds, an enzyme or substrate, tags such as epitope
30 tags, a toxin; activatable moieties, a chemotherapeutic agent; a lipase; an antibiotic; or a radioisotope emitting "hard" e.g., beta radiation.

A "labeled nucleic acid probe or oligonucleotide" is one that is bound, either covalently, through a linker or a chemical bond, or noncovalently, through ionic, van der Waals, electrostatic, or hydrogen bonds to a label such that the presence of the probe may be detected by detecting the presence of the label bound to the probe. Alternatively, method
5 using high affinity interactions may achieve the same results where one of a pair of binding partners binds to the other, e.g., biotin, streptavidin.

As used herein a "nucleic acid probe or oligonucleotide" is defined as a nucleic acid capable of binding to a target nucleic acid of complementary sequence through one or more types of chemical bonds, usually through complementary base pairing, usually
10 through hydrogen bond formation. As used herein, a probe may include natural (i.e., A, G, C, or T) or modified bases (7-deazaguanosine, inosine, etc.). In addition, the bases in a probe may be joined by a linkage other than a phosphodiester bond, so long as it does not functionally interfere with hybridization. Thus, e.g., probes may be peptide nucleic acids in which the constituent bases are joined by peptide bonds rather than phosphodiester linkages.
15 It will be understood by one of skill in the art that probes may bind target sequences lacking complete complementarity with the probe sequence depending upon the stringency of the hybridization conditions. The probes are preferably directly labeled as with isotopes, chromophores, lumiphores, chromogens, or indirectly labeled such as with biotin to which a streptavidin complex may later bind. By assaying for the presence or absence of the probe,
20 one can detect the presence or absence of the select sequence or subsequence. Diagnosis or prognosis may be based at the genomic level, or at the level of RNA or protein expression.

The term "recombinant" when used with reference, e.g., to a cell, or nucleic acid, protein, or vector, indicates that the cell, nucleic acid, protein or vector, has been modified by the introduction of a heterologous nucleic acid or protein or the alteration of a
25 native nucleic acid or protein, or that the cell is derived from a cell so modified. Thus, e.g., recombinant cells express genes that are not found within the native (non-recombinant) form of the cell or express native genes that are otherwise abnormally expressed, under expressed or not expressed at all. By the term "recombinant nucleic acid" herein is meant nucleic acid, originally formed *in vitro*, in general, by the manipulation of nucleic acid, e.g., using
30 polymerases and endonucleases, in a form not normally found in nature. In this manner, operably linkage of different sequences is achieved. Thus an isolated nucleic acid, in a linear

form, or an expression vector formed *in vitro* by ligating DNA molecules that are not normally joined, are both considered recombinant for the purposes of this invention. It is understood that once a recombinant nucleic acid is made and reintroduced into a host cell or organism, it will replicate non-recombinantly, i.e., using the *in vivo* cellular machinery of the host cell rather than *in vitro* manipulations; however, such nucleic acids, once produced recombinantly, although subsequently replicated non-recombinantly, are still considered recombinant for the purposes of the invention. Similarly, a “recombinant protein” is a protein made using recombinant techniques, i.e., through the expression of a recombinant nucleic acid as depicted above.

The term “heterologous” when used with reference to portions of a nucleic acid indicates that the nucleic acid comprises two or more subsequences that are not normally found in the same relationship to each other in nature. For instance, the nucleic acid is typically recombinantly produced, having two or more sequences, e.g., from unrelated genes arranged to make a new functional nucleic acid, e.g., a promoter from one source and a coding region from another source. Similarly, a heterologous protein will often refer to two or more subsequences that are not found in the same relationship to each other in nature (e.g., a fusion protein).

A “promoter” is defined as an array of nucleic acid control sequences that direct transcription of a nucleic acid. As used herein, a promoter includes necessary nucleic acid sequences near the start site of transcription, such as, in the case of a polymerase II type promoter, a TATA element. A promoter also optionally includes distal enhancer or repressor elements, which can be located as much as several thousand base pairs from the start site of transcription. A “constitutive” promoter is a promoter that is active under most environmental and developmental conditions. An “inducible” promoter is a promoter that is active under environmental or developmental regulation. The term “operably linked” refers to a functional linkage between a nucleic acid expression control sequence (such as a promoter, or array of transcription factor binding sites) and a second nucleic acid sequence, wherein the expression control sequence directs transcription of the nucleic acid corresponding to the second sequence.

An “expression vector” is a nucleic acid construct, generated recombinantly or synthetically, with a series of specified nucleic acid elements that permit transcription of a

particular nucleic acid in a host cell. The expression vector can be part of a plasmid, virus, or nucleic acid fragment. Typically, the expression vector includes a nucleic acid to be transcribed operably linked to a promoter.

5 The phrase "selectively (or specifically) hybridizes to" refers to the binding, duplexing, or hybridizing of a molecule only to a particular nucleotide sequence that is determinative of the presence of the nucleotide sequence, in a heterogeneous population of nucleic acids and other biologics (e.g., total cellular or library DNA or RNA). Similarly, the phrase "specifically (or selectively) binds" to an antibody or "specifically (or selectively) immunoreactive with," when referring to a protein or peptide, refers to a binding reaction that
10 is determinative of the presence of the protein, in a heterogeneous population of proteins and other biologics. Thus, under designated immunoassay or nucleic acid hybridization conditions, the specified antibodies or nucleic acid probes bind to a particular protein nucleotide sequences at least two times the background and more typically more than 10 to 100 times background.

15 Specific binding to an antibody under such conditions requires an antibody that is selected for its specificity for a particular protein. For example, polyclonal antibodies raised to a particular protein, polymorphic variants, alleles, orthologs, and conservatively modified variants, or splice variants, or portions thereof, can be selected to obtain only those polyclonal antibodies that are specifically immunoreactive with the desired prostate cancer
20 protein and not with other proteins. This selection may be achieved by subtracting out antibodies that cross-react with other molecules. A variety of immunoassay formats may be used to select antibodies specifically immunoreactive with a particular protein. For example, solid-phase ELISA immunoassays are routinely used to select antibodies specifically immunoreactive with a protein (*see, e.g., Harlow & Lane, Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual*
25 (1988) for a description of immunoassay formats and conditions that can be used to determine specific immunoreactivity).

The phrase "stringent hybridization conditions" refers to conditions under which a probe will hybridize to its target subsequence, typically in a complex mixture of nucleic acids, but to no other sequences. Stringent conditions are sequence-dependent and
30 will be different in different circumstances. Longer sequences hybridize specifically at higher temperatures. An extensive guide to the hybridization of nucleic acids is found in

Tijssen, *Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology--Hybridization with Nucleic Probes*, "Overview of principles of hybridization and the strategy of nucleic acid assays" (1993). Generally, stringent conditions are selected to be about 5-10°C lower than the thermal melting point (T_m) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength pH. The T_m is the temperature (under defined ionic strength, pH, and nucleic concentration) at which 50% of the probes complementary to the target hybridize to the target sequence at equilibrium (as the target sequences are present in excess, at T_m , 50% of the probes are occupied at equilibrium). Stringent conditions will be those in which the salt concentration is less than about 1.0 M sodium ion, typically about 0.01 to 1.0 M sodium ion concentration (or other salts) at pH 7.0 to 8.3 and the temperature is at least about 30°C for short probes (e.g., 10 to 50 nucleotides) and at least about 60°C for long probes (e.g., greater than 50 nucleotides). Stringent conditions may also be achieved with the addition of destabilizing agents such as formamide. For selective or specific hybridization, a positive signal is at least two times background; preferably 10 times background hybridization. Exemplary stringent hybridization conditions can be as following: 50% formamide, 5x SSC, and 1% SDS, incubating at 42°C, or, 5x SSC, 1% SDS, incubating at 65°C, with wash in 0.2x SSC, and 0.1% SDS at 65°C. For PCR, a temperature of about 36°C is typical for low stringency amplification, although annealing temperatures may vary between about 32°C and 48°C depending on primer length. For high stringency PCR amplification, a temperature of about 62°C is typical, although high stringency annealing temperatures can range from about 50°C to about 65°C, depending on the primer length and specificity. Typical cycle conditions for both high and low stringency amplifications include a denaturation phase of 90°C - 95°C for 30 sec - 2 min., an annealing phase lasting 30 sec. - 2 min., and an extension phase of about 72°C for 1 - 2 min. Protocols and guidelines for low and high stringency amplification reactions are provided, e.g., in Innis *et al.* (1990) *PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications*, Academic Press, Inc. N.Y.).

Nucleic acids that do not hybridize to each other under stringent conditions are still substantially identical if the polypeptides which they encode are substantially identical. This occurs, e.g., when a copy of a nucleic acid is created using the maximum codon degeneracy permitted by the genetic code. In such cases, the nucleic acids typically hybridize

under moderately stringent hybridization conditions. Exemplary “moderately stringent hybridization conditions” include a hybridization in a buffer of 40% formamide, 1 M NaCl, 1% SDS at 37°C, and a wash in 1X SSC at 45°C. A positive hybridization is at least twice background. Those of ordinary skill will readily recognize that alternative hybridization and wash conditions can be utilized to provide conditions of similar stringency. Additional guidelines for determining hybridization parameters are provided in numerous reference, e.g., and Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, ed. Ausubel, *et al.*

The phrase “functional effects” in the context of assays for testing compounds that modulate activity of a prostate cancer protein includes the determination of a parameter that is indirectly or directly under the influence of the prostate cancer protein or nucleic acid, e.g., a functional, physical, or chemical effect, such as the ability to decrease prostate cancer. It includes ligand binding activity; cell growth on soft agar; anchorage dependence; contact inhibition and density limitation of growth; cellular proliferation; cellular transformation; growth factor or serum dependence; tumor specific marker levels; invasiveness into Matrigel; tumor growth and metastasis *in vivo*; mRNA and protein expression in cells undergoing metastasis, and other characteristics of prostate cancer cells. “Functional effects” include *in vitro*, *in vivo*, and *ex vivo* activities.

By “determining the functional effect” is meant assaying for a compound that increases or decreases a parameter that is indirectly or directly under the influence of a prostate cancer protein sequence, e.g., functional, enzymatic, physical and chemical effects. Such functional effects can be measured by any means known to those skilled in the art, e.g., changes in spectroscopic characteristics (e.g., fluorescence, absorbance, refractive index), hydrodynamic (e.g., shape), chromatographic, or solubility properties for the protein, measuring inducible markers or transcriptional activation of the prostate cancer protein; measuring binding activity or binding assays, e.g. binding to antibodies or other ligands, and measuring cellular proliferation. Determination of the functional effect of a compound on prostate cancer can also be performed using prostate cancer assays known to those of skill in the art such as an *in vitro* assays, e.g., cell growth on soft agar; anchorage dependence; contact inhibition and density limitation of growth; cellular proliferation; cellular transformation; growth factor or serum dependence; tumor specific marker levels; invasiveness into Matrigel; tumor growth and metastasis *in vivo*; mRNA and protein

expression in cells undergoing metastasis, and other characteristics of prostate cancer cells. The functional effects can be evaluated by many means known to those skilled in the art, e.g., microscopy for quantitative or qualitative measures of alterations in morphological features, measurement of changes in RNA or protein levels for prostate cancer-associated sequences, measurement of RNA stability, identification of downstream or reporter gene expression (CAT, luciferase, β -gal, GFP and the like), e.g., via chemiluminescence, fluorescence, colorimetric reactions, antibody binding, inducible markers, and ligand binding assays.

“Inhibitors”, “activators”, and “modulators” of prostate cancer polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences are used to refer to activating, inhibitory, or modulating molecules or compounds identified using *in vitro* and *in vivo* assays of prostate cancer polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences. Inhibitors are compounds that, e.g., bind to, partially or totally block activity, decrease, prevent, delay activation, inactivate, desensitize, or down regulate the activity or expression of prostate cancer proteins, e.g., antagonists. Antisense nucleic acids may seem to inhibit expression and subsequent function of the protein. “Activators” are compounds that increase, open, activate, facilitate, enhance activation, sensitize, agonize, or up regulate prostate cancer protein activity. Inhibitors, activators, or modulators also include genetically modified versions of prostate cancer proteins, e.g., versions with altered activity, as well as naturally occurring and synthetic ligands, antagonists, agonists, antibodies, small chemical molecules and the like. Such assays for inhibitors and activators include, e.g., expressing the prostate cancer protein *in vitro*, in cells, or cell membranes, applying putative modulator compounds, and then determining the functional effects on activity, as described above. Activators and inhibitors of prostate cancer can also be identified by incubating prostate cancer cells with the test compound and determining increases or decreases in the expression of 1 or more prostate cancer proteins, e.g., 1; 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 or more prostate cancer proteins, such as prostate cancer proteins encoded by the sequences set out in Tables 1-16.

Samples or assays comprising prostate cancer proteins that are treated with a potential activator, inhibitor, or modulator are compared to control samples without the inhibitor, activator, or modulator to examine the extent of inhibition. Control samples (untreated with inhibitors) are assigned a relative protein activity value of 100%. Inhibition of a polypeptide is achieved when the activity value relative to the control is about 80%,

preferably 50%, more preferably 25-0%. Activation of a prostate cancer polypeptide is achieved when the activity value relative to the control (untreated with activators) is 110%, more preferably 150%, more preferably 200-500% (i.e., two to five fold higher relative to the control), more preferably 1000-3000% higher.

5 The phrase "changes in cell growth" refers to any change in cell growth and proliferation characteristics *in vitro* or *in vivo*, such as formation of foci, anchorage independence, semi-solid or soft agar growth, changes in contact inhibition and density limitation of growth, loss of growth factor or serum requirements, changes in cell morphology, gaining or losing immortalization, gaining or losing tumor specific markers, 10 ability to form or suppress tumors when injected into suitable animal hosts, and/or immortalization of the cell. See, e.g., Freshney, *Culture of Animal Cells a Manual of Basic Technique* pp. 231-241 (3rd ed. 1994).

"Tumor cell" refers to precancerous, cancerous, and normal cells in a tumor.

"Cancer cells," "transformed" cells or "transformation" in tissue culture, refers 15 to spontaneous or induced phenotypic changes that do not necessarily involve the uptake of new genetic material. Although transformation can arise from infection with a transforming virus and incorporation of new genomic DNA, or uptake of exogenous DNA, it can also arise spontaneously or following exposure to a carcinogen, thereby mutating an endogenous gene. Transformation is associated with phenotypic changes, such as immortalization of cells, 20 aberrant growth control, nonmorphological changes, and/or malignancy (see, Freshney, *Culture of Animal Cells a Manual of Basic Technique* (3rd ed. 1994)).

"Antibody" refers to a polypeptide comprising a framework region from an immunoglobulin gene or fragments thereof that specifically binds and recognizes an antigen. The recognized immunoglobulin genes include the kappa, lambda, alpha, gamma, delta, 25 epsilon, and mu constant region genes, as well as the myriad immunoglobulin variable region genes. Light chains are classified as either kappa or lambda. Heavy chains are classified as gamma, mu, alpha, delta, or epsilon, which in turn define the immunoglobulin classes, IgG, IgM, IgA, IgD and IgE, respectively. Typically, the antigen-binding region of an antibody or its functional equivalent will be most critical in specificity and affinity of binding. See Paul, 30 *Fundamental Immunology*.

An exemplary immunoglobulin (antibody) structural unit comprises a tetramer. Each tetramer is composed of two identical pairs of polypeptide chains, each pair having one "light" (about 25 kD) and one "heavy" chain (about 50-70 kD). The N-terminus of each chain defines a variable region of about 100 to 110 or more amino acids primarily responsible for antigen recognition. The terms variable light chain (V_L) and variable heavy chain (V_H) refer to these light and heavy chains respectively.

Antibodies exist, e.g., as intact immunoglobulins or as a number of well-characterized fragments produced by digestion with various peptidases. Thus, e.g., pepsin digests an antibody below the disulfide linkages in the hinge region to produce $F(ab)'_2$, a dimer of Fab which itself is a light chain joined to V_H - C_H1 by a disulfide bond. The $F(ab)'_2$ may be reduced under mild conditions to break the disulfide linkage in the hinge region, thereby converting the $F(ab)'_2$ dimer into an Fab' monomer. The Fab' monomer is essentially Fab with part of the hinge region (*see Fundamental Immunology* (Paul ed., 3d ed. 1993). While various antibody fragments are defined in terms of the digestion of an intact antibody, one of skill will appreciate that such fragments may be synthesized *de novo* either chemically or by using recombinant DNA methodology. Thus, the term antibody, as used herein, also includes antibody fragments either produced by the modification of whole antibodies, or those synthesized *de novo* using recombinant DNA methodologies (e.g., single chain Fv) or those identified using phage display libraries (*see, e.g., McCafferty et al., Nature* 348:552-554 (1990))

For preparation of antibodies, e.g., recombinant, monoclonal, or polyclonal antibodies, many technique known in the art can be used (*see, e.g., Kohler & Milstein, Nature* 256:495-497 (1975); Kozbor *et al., Immunology Today* 4:72 (1983); Cole *et al.*, pp. 77-96 in *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy* (1985); Coligan, *Current Protocols in Immunology* (1991); Harlow & Lane, *Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual* (1988); and Goding, *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice* (2d ed. 1986)). Techniques for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Patent 4,946,778) can be adapted to produce antibodies to polypeptides of this invention. Also, transgenic mice, or other organisms such as other mammals, may be used to express humanized antibodies. Alternatively, phage display technology can be used to identify antibodies and heteromeric Fab fragments that

specifically bind to selected antigens (*see, e.g., McCafferty et al., Nature 348:552-554 (1990); Marks et al., Biotechnology 10:779-783 (1992)*).

A “chimeric antibody” is an antibody molecule in which (a) the constant region, or a portion thereof, is altered, replaced or exchanged so that the antigen binding site (variable region) is linked to a constant region of a different or altered class, effector function and/or species, or an entirely different molecule which confers new properties to the chimeric antibody, *e.g.,* an enzyme, toxin, hormone, growth factor, drug, etc.; or (b) the variable region, or a portion thereof, is altered, replaced or exchanged with a variable region having a different or altered antigen specificity.

Identification of prostate cancer-associated sequences

In one aspect, the expression levels of genes are determined in different patient samples for which diagnosis information is desired, to provide expression profiles. An expression profile of a particular sample is essentially a “fingerprint” of the state of the sample; while two states may have any particular gene similarly expressed, the evaluation of a number of genes simultaneously allows the generation of a gene expression profile that is characteristic of the state of the cell. That is, normal tissue (*e.g.,* normal prostate or other tissue) may be distinguished from cancerous or metastatic cancerous tissue of the prostate, or prostate cancer tissue or metastatic prostate cancerous tissue can be compared with tissue samples of prostate and other tissues from surviving cancer patients. By comparing expression profiles of tissue in known different prostate cancer states, information regarding which genes are important (including both up- and down-regulation of genes) in each of these states is obtained.

The identification of sequences that are differentially expressed in prostate cancer versus non-prostate cancer tissue allows the use of this information in a number of ways. For example, a particular treatment regime may be evaluated: does a chemotherapeutic drug act to down-regulate prostate cancer, and thus tumor growth or recurrence, in a particular patient. Similarly, diagnosis and treatment outcomes may be done or confirmed by comparing patient samples with the known expression profiles. Metastatic tissue can also be analyzed to determine the stage of prostate cancer in the tissue. Furthermore, these gene expression profiles (or individual genes) allow screening of drug candidates with an eye to

mimicking or altering a particular expression profile; e.g., screening can be done for drugs that suppress the prostate cancer expression profile. This may be done by making biochips comprising sets of the important prostate cancer genes, which can then be used in these screens. These methods can also be done on the protein basis; that is, protein expression levels of the prostate cancer proteins can be evaluated for diagnostic purposes or to screen candidate agents. In addition, the prostate cancer nucleic acid sequences can be administered for gene therapy purposes, including the administration of antisense nucleic acids, or the prostate cancer proteins (including antibodies and other modulators thereof) administered as therapeutic drugs.

Thus the present invention provides nucleic acid and protein sequences that are differentially expressed in prostate cancer, herein termed "prostate cancer sequences." As outlined below, prostate cancer sequences include those that are up-regulated (i.e., expressed at a higher level) in prostate cancer, as well as those that are down-regulated (i.e., expressed at a lower level). In a preferred embodiment, the prostate cancer sequences are from humans; however, as will be appreciated by those in the art, prostate cancer sequences from other organisms may be useful in animal models of disease and drug evaluation; thus, other prostate cancer sequences are provided, from vertebrates, including mammals, including rodents (rats, mice, hamsters, guinea pigs, etc.), primates, farm animals (including sheep, goats, pigs, cows, horses, etc.) and pets, e.g., (dogs, cats, etc.). Prostate cancer sequences from other organisms may be obtained using the techniques outlined below.

Prostate cancer sequences can include both nucleic acid and amino acid sequences. As will be appreciated by those in the art and is more fully outlined below, prostate cancer nucleic acid sequences are useful in a variety of applications, including diagnostic applications, which will detect naturally occurring nucleic acids, as well as screening applications; e.g., biochips comprising nucleic acid probes or PCR microtiter plates with selected probes to the prostate cancer sequences can be generated.

A prostate cancer sequence can be initially identified by substantial nucleic acid and/or amino acid sequence homology to the prostate cancer sequences outlined herein. Such homology can be based upon the overall nucleic acid or amino acid sequence, and is generally determined as outlined below, using either homology programs or hybridization conditions.

For identifying prostate cancer-associated sequences, the prostate cancer screen typically includes comparing genes identified in different tissues, e.g., normal and cancerous tissues, or tumor tissue samples from patients who have metastatic disease vs. non metastatic tissue. Other suitable tissue comparisons include comparing prostate cancer samples with metastatic cancer samples from other cancers, such as lung, breast, gastrointestinal cancers, ovarian, etc. Samples of different stages of prostate cancer, e.g., survivor tissue, drug resistant states, and tissue undergoing metastasis, are applied to biochips comprising nucleic acid probes. The samples are first microdissected, if applicable, and treated as is known in the art for the preparation of mRNA. Suitable biochips are commercially available, e.g. from Affymetrix. Gene expression profiles as described herein are generated and the data analyzed.

In one embodiment, the genes showing changes in expression as between normal and disease states are compared to genes expressed in other normal tissues, preferably normal prostate, but also including, and not limited to lung, heart, brain, liver, breast, kidney, muscle, colon, small intestine, large intestine, spleen, bone and placenta. In a preferred embodiment, those genes identified during the prostate cancer screen that are expressed in any significant amount in other tissues are removed from the profile, although in some embodiments, this is not necessary. That is, when screening for drugs, it is usually preferable that the target be disease specific, to minimize possible side effects.

In a preferred embodiment, prostate cancer sequences are those that are up-regulated in prostate cancer; that is, the expression of these genes is higher in the prostate cancer tissue as compared to non-cancerous tissue. "Up-regulation" as used herein often means at least about a two-fold change, preferably at least about a three fold change, with at least about five-fold or higher being preferred. All unigène cluster identification numbers and accession numbers herein are for the GenBank sequence database and the sequences of the accession numbers are hereby expressly incorporated by reference. GenBank is known in the art, *see, e.g.,* Benson, DA, *et al.*, Nucleic Acids Research 26:1-7 (1998) and <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>. Sequences are also available in other databases, e.g., European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) and DNA Database of Japan (DDBJ).

In another preferred embodiment, prostate cancer sequences are those that are down-regulated in prostate cancer; that is, the expression of these genes is lower in prostate

cancer tissue as compared to non-cancerous tissue (*see, e.g.*, Tables 8, 12 and 14). "Down-regulation" as used herein often means at least about a 1.5-fold change more preferably a two-fold change, preferably at least about a three fold change, with at least about five-fold or higher being most preferred.

5

Informatics

The ability to identify genes that are over or under expressed in prostate cancer can additionally provide high-resolution, high-sensitivity datasets which can be used in the areas of diagnostics, therapeutics, drug development, pharmacogenetics, protein structure, biosensor development, and other related areas. For example, the expression profiles can be used in diagnostic or prognostic evaluation of patients with prostate cancer. Or as another example, subcellular toxicological information can be generated to better direct drug structure and activity correlation (*see* Anderson, *Pharmaceutical Proteomics: Targets, Mechanism, and Function*, paper presented at the IBC Proteomics conference, Coronado, CA (June 11-12, 1998)). Subcellular toxicological information can also be utilized in a biological sensor device to predict the likely toxicological effect of chemical exposures and likely tolerable exposure thresholds (*see* U.S. Patent No. 5,811,231). Similar advantages accrue from datasets relevant to other biomolecules and bioactive agents (e.g., nucleic acids, saccharides, lipids, drugs, and the like).

Thus, in another embodiment, the present invention provides a database that includes at least one set of assay data. The data contained in the database is acquired, e.g., using array analysis either singly or in a library format. The database can be in substantially any form in which data can be maintained and transmitted, but is preferably an electronic database. The electronic database of the invention can be maintained on any electronic device allowing for the storage of and access to the database, such as a personal computer, but is preferably distributed on a wide area network, such as the World Wide Web.

The focus of the present section on databases that include peptide sequence data is for clarity of illustration only. It will be apparent to those of skill in the art that similar databases can be assembled for any assay data acquired using an assay of the invention.

The compositions and methods for identifying and/or quantitating the relative and/or absolute abundance of a variety of molecular and macromolecular species from a biological sample undergoing prostate cancer, i.e., the identification of prostate cancer-associated sequences described herein, provide an abundance of information, which can be correlated with pathological conditions, predisposition to disease, drug testing, therapeutic monitoring, gene-disease causal linkages, identification of correlates of immunity and physiological status, among others. Although the data generated from the assays of the invention is suited for manual review and analysis, in a preferred embodiment, prior data processing using high-speed computers is utilized.

An array of methods for indexing and retrieving biomolecular information is known in the art. For example, U.S. Patents 6,023,659 and 5,966,712 disclose a relational database system for storing biomolecular sequence information in a manner that allows sequences to be catalogued and searched according to one or more protein function hierarchies. U.S. Patent 5,953,727 discloses a relational database having sequence records containing information in a format that allows a collection of partial-length DNA sequences to be catalogued and searched according to association with one or more sequencing projects for obtaining full-length sequences from the collection of partial length sequences. U.S. Patent 5,706,498 discloses a gene database retrieval system for making a retrieval of a gene sequence similar to a sequence data item in a gene database based on the degree of similarity between a key sequence and a target sequence. U.S. Patent 5,538,897 discloses a method using mass spectroscopy fragmentation patterns of peptides to identify amino acid sequences in computer databases by comparison of predicted mass spectra with experimentally-derived mass spectra using a closeness-of-fit measure. U.S. Patent 5,926,818 discloses a multi-dimensional database comprising a functionality for multi-dimensional data analysis described as on-line analytical processing (OLAP), which entails the consolidation of projected and actual data according to more than one consolidation path or dimension. U.S. Patent 5,295,261 reports a hybrid database structure in which the fields of each database record are divided into two classes, navigational and informational data, with navigational fields stored in a hierarchical topological map which can be viewed as a tree structure or as the merger of two or more such tree structures.

See also Mount *et al.*, *Bioinformatics* (2001); *Biological Sequence Analysis: Probabilistic Models of Proteins and Nucleic Acids* (Durbin *et al.*, eds., 1999); *Bioinformatics: A Practical Guide to the Analysis of Genes and Proteins* (Baxeavanis & Oeullette eds., 1998)); Rashidi & Buehler, *Bioinformatics: Basic Applications in Biological Science and Medicine* (1999); *Introduction to Computational Molecular Biology* (Setubal *et al.*, eds 1997); *Bioinformatics: Methods and Protocols* (Misener & Krawetz, eds, 2000); *Bioinformatics: Sequence, Structure, and Databanks: A Practical Approach* (Higgins & Taylor, eds., 2000); Brown, *Bioinformatics: A Biologist's Guide to Biocomputing and the Internet* (2001); Han & Kamber, *Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques* (2000); and Waterman, *Introduction to Computational Biology: Maps, Sequences, and Genomes* (1995).

The present invention provides a computer database comprising a computer and software for storing in computer-retrievable form assay data records cross-tabulated, e.g., with data specifying the source of the target-containing sample from which each sequence specificity record was obtained.

In an exemplary embodiment, at least one of the sources of target-containing sample is from a control tissue sample known to be free of pathological disorders. In a variation, at least one of the sources is a known pathological tissue specimen, e.g., a neoplastic lesion or another tissue specimen to be analyzed for prostate cancer. In another variation, the assay records cross-tabulate one or more of the following parameters for each target species in a sample: (1) a unique identification code, which can include, e.g., a target molecular structure and/or characteristic separation coordinate (e.g., electrophoretic coordinates); (2) sample source; and (3) absolute and/or relative quantity of the target species present in the sample.

The invention also provides for the storage and retrieval of a collection of target data in a computer data storage apparatus, which can include magnetic disks, optical disks, magneto-optical disks, DRAM, SRAM, SGRAM, SDRAM, RDRAM, DDR RAM, magnetic bubble memory devices, and other data storage devices, including CPU registers and on-CPU data storage arrays. Typically, the target data records are stored as a bit pattern in an array of magnetic domains on a magnetizable medium or as an array of charge states or transistor gate states, such as an array of cells in a DRAM device (e.g., each cell comprised of a transistor and a charge storage area, which may be on the transistor). In one embodiment,

the invention provides such storage devices, and computer systems built therewith, comprising a bit pattern encoding a protein expression fingerprint record comprising unique identifiers for at least 10 target data records cross-tabulated with target source.

When the target is a peptide or nucleic acid, the invention preferably provides
5 a method for identifying related peptide or nucleic acid sequences, comprising performing a computerized comparison between a peptide or nucleic acid sequence assay record stored in or retrieved from a computer storage device or database and at least one other sequence. The comparison can include a sequence analysis or comparison algorithm or computer program embodiment thereof (e.g., FASTA, TFASTA, GAP, BESTFIT) and/or the comparison may
10 be of the relative amount of a peptide or nucleic acid sequence in a pool of sequences determined from a polypeptide or nucleic acid sample of a specimen.

The invention also preferably provides a magnetic disk, such as an IBM-compatible (DOS, Windows, Windows95/98/2000, Windows NT, OS/2) or other format (e.g., Linux, SunOS, Solaris, AIX, SCO Unix, VMS, MV, Macintosh, etc.) floppy diskette or
15 hard (fixed, Winchester) disk drive, comprising a bit pattern encoding data from an assay of the invention in a file format suitable for retrieval and processing in a computerized sequence analysis, comparison, or relative quantitation method.

The invention also provides a network, comprising a plurality of computing devices linked via a data link, such as an Ethernet cable (coax or 10BaseT), telephone line,
20 ISDN line, wireless network, optical fiber, or other suitable signal transmission medium, whereby at least one network device (e.g., computer, disk array, etc.) comprises a pattern of magnetic domains (e.g., magnetic disk) and/or charge domains (e.g., an array of DRAM cells) composing a bit pattern encoding data acquired from an assay of the invention.

The invention also provides a method for transmitting assay data that includes
25 generating an electronic signal on an electronic communications device, such as a modem, ISDN terminal adapter, DSL, cable modem, ATM switch, or the like, wherein the signal includes (in native or encrypted format) a bit pattern encoding data from an assay or a database comprising a plurality of assay results obtained by the method of the invention.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides a computer system for
30 comparing a query target to a database containing an array of data structures, such as an assay result obtained by the method of the invention, and ranking database targets based on the

degree of identity and gap weight to the target data. A central processor is preferably initialized to load and execute the computer program for alignment and/or comparison of the assay results. Data for a query target is entered into the central processor via an I/O device. Execution of the computer program results in the central processor retrieving the assay data
5 from the data file, which comprises a binary description of an assay result.

The target data or record and the computer program can be transferred to secondary memory, which is typically random access memory (e.g., DRAM, SRAM, SGRAM, or SDRAM). Targets are ranked according to the degree of correspondence between a selected assay characteristic (e.g., binding to a selected affinity moiety) and the
10 same characteristic of the query target and results are output via an I/O device. For example, a central processor can be a conventional computer (e.g., Intel Pentium, PowerPC, Alpha, PA-8000, SPARC, MIPS 4400, MIPS 10000, VAX, etc.); a program can be a commercial or public domain molecular biology software package (e.g., UWGCG Sequence Analysis Software, Darwin); a data file can be an optical or magnetic disk, a data server, a memory
15 device (e.g., DRAM, SRAM, SGRAM, SDRAM, EPROM, bubble memory, flash memory, etc.); an I/O device can be a terminal comprising a video display and a keyboard, a modem, an ISDN terminal adapter, an Ethernet port, a punched card reader, a magnetic strip reader, or other suitable I/O device.

The invention also preferably provides the use of a computer system, such as
20 that described above, which comprises: (1) a computer; (2) a stored bit pattern encoding a collection of peptide sequence specificity records obtained by the methods of the invention, which may be stored in the computer; (3) a comparison target, such as a query target; and (4) a program for alignment and comparison, typically with rank-ordering of comparison results on the basis of computed similarity values.

25 Characteristics of prostate cancer-associated proteins

Prostate cancer proteins of the present invention may be classified as secreted proteins, transmembrane proteins or intracellular proteins. In one embodiment, the prostate cancer protein is an intracellular protein. Intracellular proteins may be found in the
30 cytoplasm and/or in the nucleus. Intracellular proteins are involved in all aspects of cellular function and replication (including, e.g., signaling pathways); aberrant expression of such

proteins often results in unregulated or dysregulated cellular processes (*see, e.g., Molecular Biology of the Cell* (Alberts, ed., 3rd ed., 1994)). For example, many intracellular proteins have enzymatic activity such as protein kinase activity, protein phosphatase activity, protease activity, nucleotide cyclase activity, polymerase activity and the like. Intracellular proteins also serve as docking proteins that are involved in organizing complexes of proteins, or targeting proteins to various subcellular localizations, and are involved in maintaining the structural integrity of organelles.

An increasingly appreciated concept in characterizing proteins is the presence in the proteins of one or more motifs for which defined functions have been attributed. In addition to the highly conserved sequences found in the enzymatic domain of proteins, highly conserved sequences have been identified in proteins that are involved in protein-protein interaction. For example, Src-homology-2 (SH2) domains bind tyrosine-phosphorylated targets in a sequence dependent manner. PTB domains, which are distinct from SH2 domains, also bind tyrosine phosphorylated targets. SH3 domains bind to proline-rich targets. In addition, PH domains, tetratricopeptide repeats and WD domains to name only a few, have been shown to mediate protein-protein interactions. Some of these may also be involved in binding to phospholipids or other second messengers. As will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art, these motifs can be identified on the basis of primary sequence; thus, an analysis of the sequence of proteins may provide insight into both the enzymatic potential of the molecule and/or molecules with which the protein may associate. One useful database is Pfam (protein families), which is a large collection of multiple sequence alignments and hidden Markov models covering many common protein domains. Versions are available via the internet from Washington University in St. Louis, the Sanger Center in England, and the Karolinska Institute in Sweden (*see, e.g., Bateman et al., Nuc. Acids Res.* 28:263-266 (2000); Sonnhammer *et al., Proteins* 28:405-420 (1997); Bateman *et al., Nuc. Acids Res.* 27:260-262 (1999); and Sonnhammer *et al., Nuc. Acids Res.* 26:320-322 (1998)).

In another embodiment, the prostate cancer sequences are transmembrane proteins. Transmembrane proteins are molecules that span a phospholipid bilayer of a cell. They may have an intracellular domain, an extracellular domain, or both. The intracellular domains of such proteins may have a number of functions including those already described

for intracellular proteins. For example, the intracellular domain may have enzymatic activity and/or may serve as a binding site for additional proteins. Frequently the intracellular domain of transmembrane proteins serves both roles. For example certain receptor tyrosine kinases have both protein kinase activity and SH2 domains. In addition, autophosphorylation of tyrosines on the receptor molecule itself, creates binding sites for additional SH2 domain containing proteins.

Transmembrane proteins may contain from one to many transmembrane domains. For example, receptor tyrosine kinases, certain cytokine receptors, receptor guanylyl cyclases and receptor serine/threonine protein kinases contain a single transmembrane domain. However, various other proteins including channels and adenylyl cyclases contain numerous transmembrane domains. Many important cell surface receptors such as G protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) are classified as "seven transmembrane domain" proteins, as they contain 7 membrane spanning regions. Characteristics of transmembrane domains include approximately 20 consecutive hydrophobic amino acids that may be followed by charged amino acids. Therefore, upon analysis of the amino acid sequence of a particular protein, the localization and number of transmembrane domains within the protein may be predicted (*see, e.g.* PSORT web site <http://psort.nibb.ac.jp/>). Important transmembrane protein receptors include, but are not limited to the insulin receptor, insulin-like growth factor receptor, human growth hormone receptor, glucose transporters, transferrin receptor, epidermal growth factor receptor, low density lipoprotein receptor, epidermal growth factor receptor, leptin receptor, interleukin receptors, e.g. IL-1 receptor, IL-2 receptor,

The extracellular domains of transmembrane proteins are diverse; however, conserved motifs are found repeatedly among various extracellular domains. Conserved structure and/or functions have been ascribed to different extracellular motifs. Many extracellular domains are involved in binding to other molecules. In one aspect, extracellular domains are found on receptors. Factors that bind the receptor domain include circulating ligands, which may be peptides, proteins, or small molecules such as adenosine and the like. For example, growth factors such as EGF, FGF and PDGF are circulating growth factors that bind to their cognate receptors to initiate a variety of cellular responses. Other factors include cytokines, mitogenic factors, neurotrophic factors and the like. Extracellular domains also

bind to cell-associated molecules. In this respect, they mediate cell-cell interactions. Cell-associated ligands can be tethered to the cell, e.g., via a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor, or may themselves be transmembrane proteins. Extracellular domains also associate with the extracellular matrix and contribute to the maintenance of the cell structure.

5 Prostate cancer proteins that are transmembrane are particularly preferred in the present invention as they are readily accessible targets for immunotherapeutics, as are described herein. In addition, as outlined below, transmembrane proteins can be also useful in imaging modalities. Antibodies may be used to label such readily accessible proteins *in situ*. Alternatively, antibodies can also label intracellular proteins, in which case samples are
10 typically permeabilized to provide access to intracellular proteins.

It will also be appreciated by those in the art that a transmembrane protein can be made soluble by removing transmembrane sequences, e.g., through recombinant methods. Furthermore, transmembrane proteins that have been made soluble can be made to be secreted through recombinant means by adding an appropriate signal sequence.

15 In another embodiment, the prostate cancer proteins are secreted proteins; the secretion of which can be either constitutive or regulated. These proteins have a signal peptide or signal sequence that targets the molecule to the secretory pathway. Secreted proteins are involved in numerous physiological events; by virtue of their circulating nature, they serve to transmit signals to various other cell types. The secreted protein may function in
20 an autocrine manner (acting on the cell that secreted the factor), a paracrine manner (acting on cells in close proximity to the cell that secreted the factor) or an endocrine manner (acting on cells at a distance). Thus secreted molecules find use in modulating or altering numerous aspects of physiology. Prostate cancer proteins that are secreted proteins are particularly preferred in the present invention as they serve as good targets for diagnostic markers, e.g.,
25 for blood, plasma, serum, or stool tests.

Use of prostate cancer nucleic acids

As described above, prostate cancer sequence is initially identified by substantial nucleic acid and/or amino acid sequence homology or linkage to the prostate
30 cancer sequences outlined herein. Such homology can be based upon the overall nucleic acid or amino acid sequence, and is generally determined as outlined below, using either

homology programs or hybridization conditions. Typically, linked sequences on a mRNA are found on the same molecule.

The prostate cancer nucleic acid sequences of the invention, e.g., the sequences in Tables 1-16, can be fragments of larger genes, i.e., they are nucleic acid segments. "Genes" in this context includes coding regions, non-coding regions, and mixtures of coding and non-coding regions. Accordingly, as will be appreciated by those in the art, using the sequences provided herein, extended sequences, in either direction, of the prostate cancer genes can be obtained, using techniques well known in the art for cloning either longer sequences or the full length sequences; see Ausubel, *et al.*, *supra*. Much can be done by informatics and many sequences can be clustered to include multiple sequences corresponding to a single gene, e.g., systems such as UniGene (see, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/UniGene/>).

Once the prostate cancer nucleic acid is identified, it can be cloned and, if necessary, its constituent parts recombined to form the entire prostate cancer nucleic acid coding regions or the entire mRNA sequence. Once isolated from its natural source, e.g., contained within a plasmid or other vector or excised therefrom as a linear nucleic acid segment, the recombinant prostate cancer nucleic acid can be further-used as a probe to identify and isolate other prostate cancer nucleic acids, e.g., extended coding regions. It can also be used as a "precursor" nucleic acid to make modified or variant prostate cancer nucleic acids and proteins.

The prostate cancer nucleic acids of the present invention are used in several ways. In a first embodiment, nucleic acid probes to the prostate cancer nucleic acids are made and attached to biochips to be used in screening and diagnostic methods, as outlined below, or for administration, e.g., for gene therapy, vaccine, and/or antisense applications. Alternatively, the prostate cancer nucleic acids that include coding regions of prostate cancer proteins can be put into expression vectors for the expression of prostate cancer proteins, again for screening purposes or for administration to a patient.

In a preferred embodiment, nucleic acid probes to prostate cancer nucleic acids (both the nucleic acid sequences outlined in the figures and/or the complements thereof) are made. The nucleic acid probes attached to the biochip are designed to be substantially complementary to the prostate cancer nucleic acids, i.e. the target sequence (either the target

sequence of the sample or to other probe sequences, e.g., in sandwich assays), such that hybridization of the target sequence and the probes of the present invention occurs. As outlined below, this complementarity need not be perfect; there may be any number of base pair mismatches which will interfere with hybridization between the target sequence and the single stranded nucleic acids of the present invention. However, if the number of mutations is so great that no hybridization can occur under even the least stringent of hybridization conditions, the sequence is not a complementary target sequence. Thus, by "substantially complementary" herein is meant that the probes are sufficiently complementary to the target sequences to hybridize under normal reaction conditions, particularly high stringency conditions, as outlined herein.

A nucleic acid probe is generally single stranded but can be partially single and partially double stranded. The strandedness of the probe is dictated by the structure, composition, and properties of the target sequence. In general, the nucleic acid probes range from about 8 to about 100 bases long, with from about 10 to about 80 bases being preferred, and from about 30 to about 50 bases being particularly preferred. That is, generally whole genes are not used. In some embodiments, much longer nucleic acids can be used, up to hundreds of bases.

In a preferred embodiment, more than one probe per sequence is used, with either overlapping probes or probes to different sections of the target being used. That is, two, three, four or more probes, with three being preferred, are used to build in a redundancy for a particular target. The probes can be overlapping (i.e., have some sequence in common), or separate. In some cases, PCR primers may be used to amplify signal for higher sensitivity.

As will be appreciated by those in the art, nucleic acids can be attached or immobilized to a solid support in a wide variety of ways. By "immobilized" and grammatical equivalents herein is meant the association or binding between the nucleic acid probe and the solid support is sufficient to be stable under the conditions of binding, washing, analysis, and removal as outlined below. The binding can typically be covalent or non-covalent. By "non-covalent binding" and grammatical equivalents herein is meant one or more of electrostatic, hydrophilic, and hydrophobic interactions. Included in non-covalent binding is the covalent attachment of a molecule, such as, streptavidin to the support and the non-covalent binding of the biotinylated probe to the streptavidin. By "covalent binding" and grammatical

equivalents herein is meant that the two moieties, the solid support and the probe, are attached by at least one bond, including sigma bonds, pi bonds and coordination bonds. Covalent bonds can be formed directly between the probe and the solid support or can be formed by a cross linker or by inclusion of a specific reactive group on either the solid support or the probe or both molecules. Immobilization may also involve a combination of covalent and non-covalent interactions.

In general, the probes are attached to the biochip in a wide variety of ways, as will be appreciated by those in the art. As described herein, the nucleic acids can either be synthesized first, with subsequent attachment to the biochip, or can be directly synthesized on the biochip.

The biochip comprises a suitable solid substrate. By "substrate" or "solid support" or other grammatical equivalents herein is meant a material that can be modified to contain discrete individual sites appropriate for the attachment or association of the nucleic acid probes and is amenable to at least one detection method. As will be appreciated by those in the art, the number of possible substrates are very large, and include, but are not limited to, glass and modified or functionalized glass, plastics (including acrylics, polystyrene and copolymers of styrene and other materials, polypropylene, polyethylene, polybutylene, polyurethanes, Teflon, etc.), polysaccharides, nylon or nitrocellulose, resins, silica or silica-based materials including silicon and modified silicon, carbon, metals, inorganic glasses, plastics, etc. In general, the substrates allow optical detection and do not appreciably fluoresce. A preferred substrate is described in copending application entitled Reusable Low Fluorescent Plastic Biochip, U.S. Application Serial No. 09/270,214, filed March 15, 1999, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Generally the substrate is planar, although as will be appreciated by those in the art, other configurations of substrates may be used as well. For example, the probes may be placed on the inside surface of a tube, for flow-through sample analysis to minimize sample volume. Similarly, the substrate may be flexible, such as a flexible foam, including closed cell foams made of particular plastics.

In a preferred embodiment, the surface of the biochip and the probe may be derivatized with chemical functional groups for subsequent attachment of the two. Thus, e.g., the biochip is derivatized with a chemical functional group including, but not limited to,

amino groups, carboxy groups, oxo groups and thiol groups, with amino groups being particularly preferred. Using these functional groups, the probes can be attached using functional groups on the probes. For example, nucleic acids containing amino groups can be attached to surfaces comprising amino groups, e.g. using linkers as are known in the art; e.g.,
5 homo-or hetero-bifunctional linkers as are well known (*see* 1994 Pierce Chemical Company catalog, technical section on cross-linkers, pages 155-200). In addition, in some cases, additional linkers, such as alkyl groups (including substituted and heteroalkyl groups) may be used.

In this embodiment, oligonucleotides are synthesized as is known in the art,
10 and then attached to the surface of the solid support. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, either the 5' or 3' terminus may be attached to the solid support, or attachment may be via an internal nucleoside.

In another embodiment, the immobilization to the solid support may be very strong, yet non-covalent. For example, biotinylated oligonucleotides can be made, which
15 bind to surfaces covalently coated with streptavidin, resulting in attachment.

Alternatively, the oligonucleotides may be synthesized on the surface, as is known in the art. For example, photoactivation techniques utilizing photopolymerization compounds and techniques are used. In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acids can be synthesized in situ, using well known photolithographic techniques, such as those described
20 in WO 95/25116; WO 95/35505; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,700,637 and 5,445,934; and references cited within, all of which are expressly incorporated by reference; these methods of attachment form the basis of the Affimetrix GeneChip™ technology.

Often, amplification-based assays are performed to measure the expression level of prostate cancer-associated sequences. These assays are typically performed in
25 conjunction with reverse transcription. In such assays, a prostate cancer-associated nucleic acid sequence acts as a template in an amplification reaction (e.g., Polymerase Chain Reaction, or PCR). In a quantitative amplification, the amount of amplification product will be proportional to the amount of template in the original sample. Comparison to appropriate controls provides a measure of the amount of prostate cancer-associated RNA. Methods of
30 quantitative amplification are well known to those of skill in the art. Detailed protocols for

quantitative PCR are provided, e.g., in Innis *et al.*, *PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications* (1990).

In some embodiments, a TaqMan based assay is used to measure expression. TaqMan based assays use a fluorogenic oligonucleotide probe that contains a 5' fluorescent dye and a 3' quenching agent. The probe hybridizes to a PCR product, but cannot itself be extended due to a blocking agent at the 3' end. When the PCR product is amplified in subsequent cycles, the 5' nuclease activity of the polymerase, e.g., AmpliTaq, results in the cleavage of the TaqMan probe. This cleavage separates the 5' fluorescent dye and the 3' quenching agent, thereby resulting in an increase in fluorescence as a function of amplification (*see*, e.g., literature provided by Perkin-Elmer, e.g., www2.perkin-elmer.com).

Other suitable amplification methods include, but are not limited to, ligase chain reaction (LCR) (*see* Wu & Wallace, *Genomics* 4:560 (1989), Landegren *et al.*, *Science* 241:1077 (1988), and Barringer *et al.*, *Gene* 89:117 (1990)), transcription amplification (Kwoh *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:1173 (1989)), self-sustained sequence replication (Guatelli *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:1874 (1990)), dot PCR, and linker adapter PCR, etc.

Expression of prostate cancer proteins from nucleic acids

In a preferred embodiment, prostate cancer nucleic acids, e.g., encoding prostate cancer proteins are used to make a variety of expression vectors to express prostate cancer proteins which can then be used in screening assays, as described below. Expression vectors and recombinant DNA technology are well known to those of skill in the art (*see*, e.g., Ausubel, *supra*, and *Gene Expression Systems* (Fernandez & Hoeffler, eds, 1999)) and are used to express proteins. The expression vectors may be either self-replicating extrachromosomal vectors or vectors which integrate into a host genome. Generally, these expression vectors include transcriptional and translational regulatory nucleic acid operably linked to the nucleic acid encoding the prostate cancer protein. The term "control sequences" refers to DNA sequences used for the expression of an operably linked coding sequence in a particular host organism. Control sequences that are suitable for prokaryotes, e.g., include a promoter, optionally an operator sequence, and a ribosome binding site. Eukaryotic cells are known to utilize promoters, polyadenylation signals, and enhancers.

Nucleic acid is "operably linked" when it is placed into a functional relationship with another nucleic acid sequence. For example, DNA for a presequence or secretory leader is operably linked to DNA for a polypeptide if it is expressed as a preprotein that participates in the secretion of the polypeptide; a promoter or enhancer is operably linked to a coding sequence if it affects the transcription of the sequence; or a ribosome binding site is operably linked to a coding sequence if it is positioned so as to facilitate translation.

Generally, "operably linked" means that the DNA sequences being linked are contiguous, and, in the case of a secretory leader, contiguous and in reading phase. However, enhancers do not have to be contiguous. Linking is typically accomplished by ligation at convenient restriction sites. If such sites do not exist, synthetic oligonucleotide adaptors or linkers are used in accordance with conventional practice. Transcriptional and translational regulatory nucleic acid will generally be appropriate to the host cell used to express the prostate cancer protein. Numerous types of appropriate expression vectors, and suitable regulatory sequences are known in the art for a variety of host cells.

In general, transcriptional and translational regulatory sequences may include, but are not limited to, promoter sequences, ribosomal binding sites, transcriptional start and stop sequences, translational start and stop sequences, and enhancer or activator sequences. In a preferred embodiment, the regulatory sequences include a promoter and transcriptional start and stop sequences.

Promoter sequences encode either constitutive or inducible promoters. The promoters may be either naturally occurring promoters or hybrid promoters. Hybrid promoters, which combine elements of more than one promoter, are also known in the art, and are useful in the present invention.

In addition, an expression vector may comprise additional elements. For example, the expression vector may have two replication systems, thus allowing it to be maintained in two organisms, e.g. in mammalian or insect cells for expression and in a procaryotic host for cloning and amplification. Furthermore, for integrating expression vectors, the expression vector contains at least one sequence homologous to the host cell genome, and preferably two homologous sequences which flank the expression construct.

The integrating vector may be directed to a specific locus in the host cell by selecting the

appropriate homologous sequence for inclusion in the vector. Constructs for integrating vectors are well known in the art (e.g., Fernandez & Hoeffler, *supra*).

In addition, in a preferred embodiment, the expression vector contains a selectable marker gene to allow the selection of transformed host cells. Selection genes are well known in the art and will vary with the host cell used.

The prostate cancer proteins of the present invention are produced by culturing a host cell transformed with an expression vector containing nucleic acid encoding a prostate cancer protein, under the appropriate conditions to induce or cause expression of the prostate cancer protein. Conditions appropriate for prostate cancer protein expression will vary with the choice of the expression vector and the host cell, and will be easily ascertained by one skilled in the art through routine experimentation or optimization. For example, the use of constitutive promoters in the expression vector will require optimizing the growth and proliferation of the host cell, while the use of an inducible promoter requires the appropriate growth conditions for induction. In addition, in some embodiments, the timing of the harvest is important. For example, the baculoviral systems used in insect cell expression are lytic viruses, and thus harvest time selection can be crucial for product yield.

Appropriate host cells include yeast, bacteria, archaeobacteria, fungi, and insect and animal cells, including mammalian cells. Of particular interest are *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and other yeasts, *E. coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, Sf9 cells, C129 cells, 293 cells, *Neurospora*, BHK, CHO, COS, HeLa cells, HUVEC (human umbilical vein endothelial cells), THP1 cells (a macrophage cell line) and various other human cells and cell lines.

In a preferred embodiment, the prostate cancer proteins are expressed in mammalian cells. Mammalian expression systems are also known in the art, and include retroviral and adenoviral systems. One expression vector system is a retroviral vector system such as is generally described in PCT/US97/01019 and PCT/US97/01048, both of which are hereby expressly incorporated by reference. Of particular use as mammalian promoters are the promoters from mammalian viral genes, since the viral genes are often highly expressed and have a broad host range. Examples include the SV40 early promoter, mouse mammary tumor virus LTR promoter, adenovirus major late promoter, herpes simplex virus promoter, and the CMV promoter (*see, e.g.*, Fernandez & Hoeffler, *supra*). Typically, transcription termination and polyadenylation sequences recognized by mammalian cells are regulatory

regions located 3' to the translation stop codon and thus, together with the promoter elements, flank the coding sequence. Examples of transcription terminator and polyadenylation signals include those derived from SV40.

The methods of introducing exogenous nucleic acid into mammalian hosts, as well as other hosts, is well known in the art, and will vary with the host cell used. Techniques include dextran-mediated transfection, calcium phosphate precipitation, polybrene mediated transfection, protoplast fusion, electroporation, viral infection, encapsulation of the polynucleotide(s) in liposomes, and direct microinjection of the DNA into nuclei.

In a preferred embodiment, prostate cancer proteins are expressed in bacterial systems. Bacterial expression systems are well known in the art. Promoters from bacteriophage may also be used and are known in the art. In addition, synthetic promoters and hybrid promoters are also useful; e.g., the tac promoter is a hybrid of the trp and lac promoter sequences. Furthermore, a bacterial promoter can include naturally occurring promoters of non-bacterial origin that have the ability to bind bacterial RNA polymerase and initiate transcription. In addition to a functioning promoter sequence, an efficient ribosome binding site is desirable. The expression vector may also include a signal peptide sequence that provides for secretion of the prostate cancer protein in bacteria. The protein is either secreted into the growth media (gram-positive bacteria) or into the periplasmic space, located between the inner and outer membrane of the cell (gram-negative bacteria). The bacterial expression vector may also include a selectable marker gene to allow for the selection of bacterial strains that have been transformed. Suitable selection genes include genes which render the bacteria resistant to drugs such as ampicillin, chloramphenicol, erythromycin, kanamycin, neomycin and tetracycline. Selectable markers also include biosynthetic genes, such as those in the histidine, tryptophan and leucine biosynthetic pathways. These components are assembled into expression vectors. Expression vectors for bacteria are well known in the art, and include vectors for *Bacillus subtilis*, *E. coli*, *Streptococcus cremoris*, and *Streptococcus lividans*, among others (e.g., Fernandez & Hoeffler, *supra*). The bacterial expression vectors are transformed into bacterial host cells using techniques well known in the art, such as calcium chloride treatment, electroporation, and others.

In one embodiment, prostate cancer proteins are produced in insect cells. Expression vectors for the transformation of insect cells, and in particular, baculovirus-based expression vectors, are well known in the art.

In a preferred embodiment, prostate cancer protein is produced in yeast cells.

5 Yeast expression systems are well known in the art, and include expression vectors for *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Candida albicans* and *C. maltosa*, *Hansenula polymorpha*, *Kluyveromyces fragilis* and *K. lactis*, *Pichia guillerimondii* and *P. pastoris*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, and *Yarrowia lipolytica*.

10 The prostate cancer protein may also be made as a fusion protein, using techniques well known in the art. Thus, e.g., for the creation of monoclonal antibodies, if the desired epitope is small, the prostate cancer protein may be fused to a carrier protein to form an immunogen. Alternatively, the prostate cancer protein may be made as a fusion protein to increase expression, or for other reasons. For example, when the prostate cancer protein is a prostate cancer peptide, the nucleic acid encoding the peptide may be linked to other nucleic
15 acid for expression purposes.

In a preferred embodiment, the prostate cancer protein is purified or isolated after expression. Prostate cancer proteins may be isolated or purified in a variety of ways known to those skilled in the art depending on what other components are present in the sample. Standard purification methods include electrophoretic, molecular, immunological
20 and chromatographic techniques, including ion exchange, hydrophobic, affinity, and reverse-phase HPLC chromatography, and chromatofocusing. For example, the prostate cancer protein may be purified using a standard anti-prostate cancer protein antibody column. Ultrafiltration and diafiltration techniques, in conjunction with protein concentration, are also useful. For general guidance in suitable purification techniques, see Scopes, *Protein*
25 *Purification* (1982). The degree of purification necessary will vary depending on the use of the prostate cancer protein. In some instances no purification will be necessary.

Once expressed and purified if necessary, the prostate cancer proteins and nucleic acids are useful in a number of applications. They may be used as immunoselection reagents, as vaccine reagents, as screening agents, etc.

Variants of prostate cancer proteins

In one embodiment, the prostate cancer proteins are derivative or variant prostate cancer proteins as compared to the wild-type sequence. That is, as outlined more fully below, the derivative prostate cancer peptide will often contain at least one amino acid substitution, deletion or insertion, with amino acid substitutions being particularly preferred. The amino acid substitution, insertion or deletion may occur at any residue within the prostate cancer peptide.

Also included within one embodiment of prostate cancer proteins of the present invention are amino acid sequence variants. These variants typically fall into one or more of three classes: substitutional, insertional or deletional variants. These variants ordinarily are prepared by site specific mutagenesis of nucleotides in the DNA encoding the prostate cancer protein, using cassette or PCR mutagenesis or other techniques well known in the art, to produce DNA encoding the variant, and thereafter expressing the DNA in recombinant cell culture as outlined above. However, variant prostate cancer protein fragments having up to about 100-150 residues may be prepared by in vitro synthesis using established techniques. Amino acid sequence variants are characterized by the predetermined nature of the variation, a feature that sets them apart from naturally occurring allelic or interspecies variation of the prostate cancer protein amino acid sequence. The variants typically exhibit the same qualitative biological activity as the naturally occurring analogue, although variants can also be selected which have modified characteristics as will be more fully outlined below.

While the site or region for introducing an amino acid sequence variation is predetermined, the mutation per se need not be predetermined. For example, in order to optimize the performance of a mutation at a given site, random mutagenesis may be conducted at the target codon or region and the expressed prostate cancer variants screened for the optimal combination of desired activity. Techniques for making substitution mutations at predetermined sites in DNA having a known sequence are well known, e.g., M13 primer mutagenesis and PCR mutagenesis. Screening of the mutants is done using assays of prostate cancer protein activities.

Amino acid substitutions are typically of single residues; insertions usually will be on the order of from about 1 to 20 amino acids, although considerably larger

insertions may be tolerated. Deletions range from about 1 to about 20 residues, although in some cases deletions may be much larger.

Substitutions, deletions, insertions or any combination thereof may be used to arrive at a final derivative. Generally these changes are done on a few amino acids to minimize the alteration of the molecule. However, larger changes may be tolerated in certain circumstances. When small alterations in the characteristics of the prostate cancer protein are desired, substitutions are generally made in accordance with the amino acid substitution relationships provided in the definition section.

The variants typically exhibit the same qualitative biological activity and will elicit the same immune response as the naturally-occurring analog, although variants also are selected to modify the characteristics of the prostate cancer proteins as needed. Alternatively, the variant may be designed such that the biological activity of the prostate cancer protein is altered. For example, glycosylation sites may be altered or removed.

Substantial changes in function or immunological identity are made by selecting substitutions that are less conservative than those described above. For example, substitutions may be made which more significantly affect: the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the alteration, for example the alpha-helical or beta-sheet structure; the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site; or the bulk of the side chain. The substitutions which in general are expected to produce the greatest changes in the polypeptide's properties are those in which (a) a hydrophilic residue, e.g. seryl or threonyl is substituted for (or by) a hydrophobic residue, e.g. leucyl, isoleucyl, phenylalanyl, valyl or alanyl; (b) a cysteine or proline is substituted for (or by) any other residue; (c) a residue having an electropositive side chain, e.g. lysyl, arginyl, or histidyl, is substituted for (or by) an electronegative residue, e.g. glutamyl or aspartyl; or (d) a residue having a bulky side chain, e.g. phenylalanine, is substituted for (or by) one not having a side chain, e.g. glycine.

Covalent modifications of prostate cancer polypeptides are included within the scope of this invention. One type of covalent modification includes reacting targeted amino acid residues of a prostate cancer polypeptide with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of reacting with selected side chains or the N-or C-terminal residues of a prostate cancer polypeptide. Derivatization with bifunctional agents is useful, for instance, for crosslinking prostate cancer polypeptides to a water-insoluble support matrix or surface for

use in the method for purifying anti-prostate cancer polypeptide antibodies or screening assays, as is more fully described below. Commonly used crosslinking agents include, e.g., 1,1-bis(diazoacetyl)-2-phenylethane, glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, e.g., esters with 4-azidosalicylic acid, homobifunctional imidoesters, including disuccinimidyl
5 esters such as 3,3'-dithiobis(succinimidylpropionate), bifunctional maleimides such as bis-N-maleimido-1,8-octane and agents such as methyl-3-((p-azidophenyl)dithio)propioimide.

Other modifications include deamidation of glutamyl and asparaginy residues to the corresponding glutamyl and aspartyl residues, respectively, hydroxylation of proline and lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl, threonyl or tyrosyl residues,
10 methylation of the amino groups of the lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains (Creighton, *Proteins: Structure and Molecular Properties*, pp. 79-86 (1983)), acetylation of the N-terminal amine, and amidation of any C-terminal carboxyl group.

Another type of covalent modification of the prostate cancer polypeptide included within the scope of this invention comprises altering the native glycosylation pattern
15 of the polypeptide. "Altering the native glycosylation pattern" is intended for purposes herein to mean deleting one or more carbohydrate moieties found in native sequence prostate cancer polypeptide, and/or adding one or more glycosylation sites that are not present in the native sequence prostate cancer polypeptide. Glycosylation patterns can be altered in many ways. For example the use of different cell types to express prostate cancer-associated
20 sequences can result in different glycosylation patterns.

Addition of glycosylation sites to prostate cancer polypeptides may also be accomplished by altering the amino acid sequence thereof. The alteration may be made, e.g., by the addition of, or substitution by, one or more serine or threonine residues to the native
25 sequence prostate cancer polypeptide (for O-linked glycosylation sites). The prostate cancer amino acid sequence may optionally be altered through changes at the DNA level, particularly by mutating the DNA encoding the prostate cancer polypeptide at preselected bases such that codons are generated that will translate into the desired amino acids.

Another means of increasing the number of carbohydrate moieties on the prostate cancer polypeptide is by chemical or enzymatic coupling of glycosides to the
30 polypeptide. Such methods are described in the art, e.g., in WO 87/05330, and in Aplin & Wriston, *CRC Crit. Rev. Biochem.*, pp. 259-306 (1981).

Removal of carbohydrate moieties present on the prostate cancer polypeptide may be accomplished chemically or enzymatically or by mutational substitution of codons encoding for amino acid residues that serve as targets for glycosylation. Chemical deglycosylation techniques are known in the art and described, for instance, by Hakimuddin,
5 *et al.*, *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.*, 259:52 (1987) and by Edge *et al.*, *Anal. Biochem.*, 118:131 (1981). Enzymatic cleavage of carbohydrate moieties on polypeptides can be achieved by the use of a variety of endo-and exo-glycosidases as described by Thotakura *et al.*, *Meth. Enzymol.*, 138:350 (1987).

Another type of covalent modification of prostate cancer comprises linking the
10 prostate cancer polypeptide to one of a variety of nonproteinaceous polymers, e.g., polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, or polyoxyalkylenes, in the manner set forth in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,640,835; 4,496,689; 4,301,144; 4,670,417; 4,791,192 or 4,179,337.

Prostate cancer polypeptides of the present invention may also be modified in a way to form chimeric molecules comprising a prostate cancer polypeptide fused to another,
15 heterologous polypeptide or amino acid sequence. In one embodiment, such a chimeric molecule comprises a fusion of a prostate cancer polypeptide with a tag polypeptide which provides an epitope to which an anti-tag antibody can selectively bind. The epitope tag is generally placed at the amino-or carboxyl-terminus of the prostate cancer polypeptide. The presence of such epitope-tagged forms of a prostate cancer polypeptide can be detected using
20 an antibody against the tag polypeptide. Also, provision of the epitope tag enables the prostate cancer polypeptide to be readily purified by affinity purification using an anti-tag antibody or another type of affinity matrix that binds to the epitope tag. In an alternative embodiment, the chimeric molecule may comprise a fusion of a prostate cancer polypeptide with an immunoglobulin or a particular region of an immunoglobulin. For a bivalent form of
25 the chimeric molecule, such a fusion could be to the Fc region of an IgG molecule.

Various tag polypeptides and their respective antibodies are well known in the art. Examples include poly-histidine (poly-his) or poly-histidine-glycine (poly-his-gly) tags; HIS6 and metal chelation tags, the flu HA tag polypeptide and its antibody 12CA5 (Field *et al.*, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 8:2159-2165 (1988)); the c-myc tag and the 8F9, 3C7, 6E10, G4, B7 and
30 9E10 antibodies thereto (Evan *et al.*, *Molecular and Cellular Biology* 5:3610-3616 (1985)); and the Herpes Simplex virus glycoprotein D (gD) tag and its antibody (Paborsky *et al.*,

Protein Engineering 3(6):547-553 (1990)). Other tag polypeptides include the Flag-peptide (Hopp *et al.*, *BioTechnology* 6:1204-1210 (1988)); the KT3 epitope peptide (Martin *et al.*, *Science* 255:192-194 (1992)); tubulin epitope peptide (Skinner *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:15163-15166 (1991)); and the T7 gene 10 protein peptide tag (Lutz-Freyermuth *et al.*,
5 *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:6393-6397 (1990)).

Also included are other prostate cancer proteins of the prostate cancer family, and prostate cancer proteins from other organisms, which are cloned and expressed as outlined below. Thus, probe or degenerate polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primer sequences may be used to find other related prostate cancer proteins from humans or other
10 organisms. As will be appreciated by those in the art, particularly useful probe and/or PCR primer sequences include the unique areas of the prostate cancer nucleic acid sequence. As is generally known in the art, preferred PCR primers are from about 15 to about 35 nucleotides in length, with from about 20 to about 30 being preferred, and may contain inosine as needed. The conditions for the PCR reaction are well known in the art (e.g., Innis, PCR Protocols,
15 *supra*).

Antibodies to prostate cancer proteins

In a preferred embodiment, when the prostate cancer protein is to be used to generate antibodies, e.g., for immunotherapy or immunodiagnosis, the prostate cancer protein
20 should share at least one epitope or determinant with the full length protein. By "epitope" or "determinant" herein is typically meant a portion of a protein which will generate and/or bind an antibody or T-cell receptor in the context of MHC. Thus, in most instances, antibodies made to a smaller prostate cancer protein will be able to bind to the full-length protein, particularly linear epitopes. In a preferred embodiment, the epitope is unique; that is,
25 antibodies generated to a unique epitope show little or no cross-reactivity.

Methods of preparing polyclonal antibodies are known to the skilled artisan (e.g., Coligan, *supra*; and Harlow & Lane, *supra*). Polyclonal antibodies can be raised in a mammal, e.g., by one or more injections of an immunizing agent and, if desired, an adjuvant. Typically, the immunizing agent and/or adjuvant will be injected in the mammal by multiple
30 subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injections. The immunizing agent may include a protein encoded by a nucleic acid of the figures or fragment thereof or a fusion protein thereof. It

may be useful to conjugate the immunizing agent to a protein known to be immunogenic in the mammal being immunized. Examples of such immunogenic proteins include but are not limited to keyhole limpet hemocyanin, serum albumin, bovine thyroglobulin, and soybean trypsin inhibitor. Examples of adjuvants which may be employed include Freund's complete
5 adjuvant and MPL-TDM adjuvant (monophosphoryl Lipid A, synthetic trehalose dicorynomycolate). The immunization protocol may be selected by one skilled in the art without undue experimentation.

The antibodies may, alternatively, be monoclonal antibodies. Monoclonal antibodies may be prepared using hybridoma methods, such as those described by Kohler &
10 Milstein, *Nature* 256:495 (1975). In a hybridoma method, a mouse, hamster, or other appropriate host animal, is typically immunized with an immunizing agent to elicit lymphocytes that produce or are capable of producing antibodies that will specifically bind to the immunizing agent. Alternatively, the lymphocytes may be immunized in vitro. The immunizing agent will typically include a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid of Tables 1-
15 16 fragment thereof, or a fusion protein thereof. Generally, either peripheral blood lymphocytes ("PBLs") are used if cells of human origin are desired, or spleen cells or lymph node cells are used if non-human mammalian sources are desired. The lymphocytes are then fused with an immortalized cell line using a suitable fusing agent, such as polyethylene glycol, to form a hybridoma cell (Goding, *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice*,
20 pp. 59-103 (1986)). Immortalized cell lines are usually transformed mammalian cells, particularly myeloma cells of rodent, bovine and human origin. Usually, rat or mouse myeloma cell lines are employed. The hybridoma cells may be cultured in a suitable culture medium that preferably contains one or more substances that inhibit the growth or survival of the unfused, immortalized cells. For example, if the parental cells lack the enzyme
25 hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT or HPRT), the culture medium for the hybridomas typically will include hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine ("HAT medium"), which substances prevent the growth of HGPRT-deficient cells.

In one embodiment, the antibodies are bispecific antibodies. Bispecific antibodies are monoclonal, preferably human or humanized, antibodies that have binding
30 specificities for at least two different antigens or that have binding specificities for two epitopes on the same antigen. In one embodiment, one of the binding specificities is for a

protein encoded by a nucleic acid Tables 1-16 or a fragment thereof, the other one is for any other antigen, and preferably for a cell-surface protein or receptor or receptor subunit, preferably one that is tumor specific. Alternatively, tetramer-type technology may create multivalent reagents.

5 In a preferred embodiment, the antibodies to prostate cancer protein are capable of reducing or eliminating a biological function of a prostate cancer protein, as is described below. That is, the addition of anti-prostate cancer protein antibodies (either polyclonal or preferably monoclonal) to prostate cancer tissue (or cells containing prostate cancer) may reduce or eliminate the prostate cancer. Generally, at least a 25% decrease in
10 activity, growth, size or the like is preferred, with at least about 50% being particularly preferred and about a 95-100% decrease being especially preferred.

In a preferred embodiment the antibodies to the prostate cancer proteins are humanized antibodies (e.g., Xenerex Biosciences, Mederex, Inc., Abgenix, Inc., Protein Design Labs, Inc.) Humanized forms of non-human (e.g., murine) antibodies are chimeric
15 molecules of immunoglobulins, immunoglobulin chains or fragments thereof (such as Fv, Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂ or other antigen-binding subsequences of antibodies) which contain minimal sequence derived from non-human immunoglobulin. Humanized antibodies include human immunoglobulins (recipient antibody) in which residues from a complementary determining region (CDR) of the recipient are replaced by residues from a CDR of a non-
20 human species (donor antibody) such as mouse, rat or rabbit having the desired specificity, affinity and capacity. In some instances, Fv framework residues of the human immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-human residues. Humanized antibodies may also comprise residues which are found neither in the recipient antibody nor in the imported CDR or framework sequences. In general, a humanized antibody will comprise
25 substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the framework (FR) regions are those of a human immunoglobulin consensus sequence. The humanized antibody optimally also will comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human
30 immunoglobulin (Jones *et al.*, *Nature* 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann *et al.*, *Nature* 332:323-329 (1988); and Presta, *Curr. Op. Struct. Biol.* 2:593-596 (1992)). Humanization

can be essentially performed following the method of Winter and co-workers (Jones *et al.*, *Nature* 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann *et al.*, *Nature* 332:323-327 (1988); Verhoeyen *et al.*, *Science* 239:1534-1536 (1988)), by substituting rodent CDRs or CDR sequences for the corresponding sequences of a human antibody. Accordingly, such humanized antibodies are
5 chimeric antibodies (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567), wherein substantially less than an intact human variable domain has been substituted by the corresponding sequence from a non-human species.

Human antibodies can also be produced using various techniques known in the art, including phage display libraries (Hoogenboom & Winter, *J. Mol. Biol.* 227:381 (1991);
10 Marks *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 222:581 (1991)). The techniques of Cole *et al.* and Boerner *et al.* are also available for the preparation of human monoclonal antibodies (Cole *et al.*, *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, p. 77 (1985) and Boerner *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 147(1):86-95 (1991)). Similarly, human antibodies can be made by introducing of human immunoglobulin loci into transgenic animals, e.g., mice in which the endogenous
15 immunoglobulin genes have been partially or completely inactivated. Upon challenge, human antibody production is observed, which closely resembles that seen in humans in all respects, including gene rearrangement, assembly, and antibody repertoire. This approach is described, e.g., in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,545,807; 5,545,806; 5,569,825; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,661,016, and in the following scientific publications: Marks *et al.*, *Bio/Technology* 10:779-
20 783 (1992); Lonberg *et al.*, *Nature* 368:856-859 (1994); Morrison, *Nature* 368:812-13 (1994); Fishwild *et al.*, *Nature Biotechnology* 14:845-51 (1996); Neuberger, *Nature Biotechnology* 14:826 (1996); Lonberg & Huszar, *Intern. Rev. Immunol.* 13:65-93 (1995).

By immunotherapy is meant treatment of prostate cancer with an antibody raised against prostate cancer proteins. As used herein, immunotherapy can be passive or
25 active. Passive immunotherapy as defined herein is the passive transfer of antibody to a recipient (patient). Active immunization is the induction of antibody and/or T-cell responses in a recipient (patient). Induction of an immune response is the result of providing the recipient with an antigen to which antibodies are raised. As appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art, the antigen may be provided by injecting a polypeptide against which
30 antibodies are desired to be raised into a recipient, or contacting the recipient with a nucleic

acid capable of expressing the antigen and under conditions for expression of the antigen, leading to an immune response.

In a preferred embodiment the prostate cancer proteins against which antibodies are raised are secreted proteins as described above. Without being bound by theory, antibodies used for treatment, bind and prevent the secreted protein from binding to its receptor, thereby inactivating the secreted prostate cancer protein.

In another preferred embodiment, the prostate cancer protein to which antibodies are raised is a transmembrane protein. Without being bound by theory, antibodies used for treatment, bind the extracellular domain of the prostate cancer protein and prevent it from binding to other proteins, such as circulating ligands or cell-associated molecules. The antibody may cause down-regulation of the transmembrane prostate cancer protein. As will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art, the antibody may be a competitive, non-competitive or uncompetitive inhibitor of protein binding to the extracellular domain of the prostate cancer protein. The antibody is also an antagonist of the prostate cancer protein. Further, the antibody prevents activation of the transmembrane prostate cancer protein. In one aspect, when the antibody prevents the binding of other molecules to the prostate cancer protein, the antibody prevents growth of the cell. The antibody may also be used to target or sensitize the cell to cytotoxic agents, including, but not limited to TNF- α , TNF- β , IL-1, INF- γ and IL-2, or chemotherapeutic agents including 5FU, vinblastine, actinomycin D, cisplatin, methotrexate, and the like. In some instances the antibody belongs to a sub-type that activates serum complement when complexed with the transmembrane protein thereby mediating cytotoxicity or antigen-dependent cytotoxicity (ADCC). Thus, prostate cancer is treated by administering to a patient antibodies directed against the transmembrane prostate cancer protein. Antibody-labeling may activate a co-toxin, localize a toxin payload, or otherwise provide means to locally ablate cells.

In another preferred embodiment, the antibody is conjugated to an effector moiety. The effector moiety can be any number of molecules, including labelling moieties such as radioactive labels or fluorescent labels, or can be a therapeutic moiety. In one aspect the therapeutic moiety is a small molecule that modulates the activity of the prostate cancer protein. In another aspect the therapeutic moiety modulates the activity of molecules associated with or in close proximity to the prostate cancer protein. The therapeutic moiety

may inhibit enzymatic activity such as protease or collagenase or protein kinase activity associated with prostate cancer.

In a preferred embodiment, the therapeutic moiety can also be a cytotoxic agent. In this method, targeting the cytotoxic agent to prostate cancer tissue or cells, results in a reduction in the number of afflicted cells, thereby reducing symptoms associated with prostate cancer. Cytotoxic agents are numerous and varied and include, but are not limited to, cytotoxic drugs or toxins or active fragments of such toxins. Suitable toxins and their corresponding fragments include diphtheria A chain, exotoxin A chain, ricin A chain, abrin A chain, curcin, crotin, phenomycin, enomycin and the like. Cytotoxic agents also include radiochemicals made by conjugating radioisotopes to antibodies raised against prostate cancer proteins, or binding of a radionuclide to a chelating agent that has been covalently attached to the antibody. Targeting the therapeutic moiety to transmembrane prostate cancer proteins not only serves to increase the local concentration of therapeutic moiety in the prostate cancer afflicted area, but also serves to reduce deleterious side effects that may be associated with the therapeutic moiety.

In another preferred embodiment, the prostate cancer protein against which the antibodies are raised is an intracellular protein. In this case, the antibody may be conjugated to a protein which facilitates entry into the cell. In one case, the antibody enters the cell by endocytosis. In another embodiment, a nucleic acid encoding the antibody is administered to the individual or cell. Moreover, wherein the prostate cancer protein can be targeted within a cell, i.e., the nucleus, an antibody thereto contains a signal for that target localization, i.e., a nuclear localization signal.

The prostate cancer antibodies of the invention specifically bind to prostate cancer proteins. By "specifically bind" herein is meant that the antibodies bind to the protein with a K_d of at least about 0.1 mM, more usually at least about 1 μ M, preferably at least about 0.1 μ M or better, and most preferably, 0.01 μ M or better. Selectivity of binding is also important.

Detection of prostate cancer sequence for diagnostic and therapeutic applications

In one aspect, the RNA expression levels of genes are determined for different cellular states in the prostate cancer phenotype. Expression levels of genes in normal tissue

(i.e., not undergoing prostate cancer) and in prostate cancer tissue (and in some cases, for varying severities of prostate cancer that relate to prognosis, as outlined below) are evaluated to provide expression profiles. An expression profile of a particular cell state or point of development is essentially a "fingerprint" of the state. While two states may have any particular gene similarly expressed, the evaluation of a number of genes simultaneously allows the generation of a gene expression profile that is reflective of the state of the cell. By comparing expression profiles of cells in different states, information regarding which genes are important (including both up- and down-regulation of genes) in each of these states is obtained. Then, diagnosis may be performed or confirmed to determine whether a tissue sample has the gene expression profile of normal or cancerous tissue. This will provide for molecular diagnosis of related conditions.

"Differential expression," or grammatical equivalents as used herein, refers to qualitative or quantitative differences in the temporal and/or cellular gene expression patterns within and among cells and tissue. Thus, a differentially expressed gene can qualitatively have its expression altered, including an activation or inactivation, in, e.g., normal versus prostate cancer tissue. Genes may be turned on or turned off in a particular state, relative to another state thus permitting comparison of two or more states. A qualitatively regulated gene will exhibit an expression pattern within a state or cell type which is detectable by standard techniques. Some genes will be expressed in one state or cell type, but not in both. Alternatively, the difference in expression may be quantitative, e.g., in that expression is increased or decreased; i.e., gene expression is either upregulated, resulting in an increased amount of transcript, or downregulated, resulting in a decreased amount of transcript. The degree to which expression differs need only be large enough to quantify via standard characterization techniques as outlined below, such as by use of Affymetrix GeneChip™ expression arrays, Lockhart, *Nature Biotechnology* 14:1675-1680 (1996), hereby expressly incorporated by reference. Other techniques include, but are not limited to, quantitative reverse transcriptase PCR, northern analysis and RNase protection. As outlined above, preferably the change in expression (i.e., upregulation or downregulation) is at least about 50%, more preferably at least about 100%, more preferably at least about 150%, more preferably at least about 200%, with from 300 to at least 1000% being especially preferred.

Evaluation may be at the gene transcript, or the protein level. The amount of gene expression may be monitored using nucleic acid probes to the DNA or RNA equivalent of the gene transcript, and the quantification of gene expression levels, or, alternatively, the final gene product itself (protein) can be monitored, e.g., with antibodies to the prostate cancer protein and standard immunoassays (ELISAs, etc.) or other techniques, including mass spectroscopy assays, 2D gel electrophoresis assays, etc. Proteins corresponding to prostate cancer genes, i.e., those identified as being important in a prostate cancer phenotype, can be evaluated in a prostate cancer diagnostic test.

In a preferred embodiment, gene expression monitoring is performed simultaneously on a number of genes. Multiple protein expression monitoring can be performed as well. Similarly, these assays may be performed on an individual basis as well.

In this embodiment, the prostate cancer nucleic acid probes are attached to biochips as outlined herein for the detection and quantification of prostate cancer sequences in a particular cell. The assays are further described below in the example. PCR techniques can be used to provide greater sensitivity.

In a preferred embodiment nucleic acids encoding the prostate cancer protein are detected. Although DNA or RNA encoding the prostate cancer protein may be detected, of particular interest are methods wherein an mRNA encoding a prostate cancer protein is detected. Probes to detect mRNA can be a nucleotide/deoxynucleotide probe that is complementary to and hybridizes with the mRNA and includes, but is not limited to, oligonucleotides, cDNA or RNA. Probes also should contain a detectable label, as defined herein. In one method the mRNA is detected after immobilizing the nucleic acid to be examined on a solid support such as nylon membranes and hybridizing the probe with the sample. Following washing to remove the non-specifically bound probe, the label is detected. In another method detection of the mRNA is performed in situ. In this method permeabilized cells or tissue samples are contacted with a detectably labeled nucleic acid probe for sufficient time to allow the probe to hybridize with the target mRNA. Following washing to remove the non-specifically bound probe, the label is detected. For example a digoxigenin labeled riboprobe (RNA probe) that is complementary to the mRNA encoding a prostate cancer protein is detected by binding the digoxigenin with an anti-digoxigenin

secondary antibody and developed with nitro blue tetrazolium and 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indoyl phosphate.

In a preferred embodiment, various proteins from the three classes of proteins as described herein (secreted, transmembrane or intracellular proteins) are used in diagnostic assays. The prostate cancer proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins and cells containing prostate cancer sequences are used in diagnostic assays. This can be performed on an individual gene or corresponding polypeptide level. In a preferred embodiment, the expression profiles are used, preferably in conjunction with high throughput screening techniques to allow monitoring for expression profile genes and/or corresponding polypeptides.

As described and defined herein, prostate cancer proteins, including intracellular, transmembrane or secreted proteins, find use as markers of prostate cancer. Detection of these proteins in putative prostate cancer tissue allows for detection or diagnosis of prostate cancer. In one embodiment, antibodies are used to detect prostate cancer proteins. A preferred method separates proteins from a sample by electrophoresis on a gel (typically a denaturing and reducing protein gel, but may be another type of gel, including isoelectric focusing gels and the like). Following separation of proteins, the prostate cancer protein is detected, e.g., by immunoblotting with antibodies raised against the prostate cancer protein. Methods of immunoblotting are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

In another preferred method, antibodies to the prostate cancer protein find use in *in situ* imaging techniques, e.g., in histology (e.g., *Methods in Cell Biology: Antibodies in Cell Biology*, volume 37 (Asai, ed. 1993)). In this method cells are contacted with from one to many antibodies to the prostate cancer protein(s). Following washing to remove non-specific antibody binding, the presence of the antibody or antibodies is detected. In one embodiment the antibody is detected by incubating with a secondary antibody that contains a detectable label. In another method the primary antibody to the prostate cancer protein(s) contains a detectable label, e.g. an enzyme marker that can act on a substrate. In another preferred embodiment each one of multiple primary antibodies contains a distinct and detectable label. This method finds particular use in simultaneous screening for a plurality of prostate cancer proteins. As will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art, many other histological imaging techniques are also provided by the invention.

In a preferred embodiment the label is detected in a fluorometer which has the ability to detect and distinguish emissions of different wavelengths. In addition, a fluorescence activated cell sorter (FACS) can be used in the method.

In another preferred embodiment, antibodies find use in diagnosing prostate cancer from blood, serum, plasma, stool, and other samples. Such samples, therefore, are useful as samples to be probed or tested for the presence of prostate cancer proteins. Antibodies can be used to detect a prostate cancer protein by previously described immunoassay techniques including ELISA, immunoblotting (western blotting), immunoprecipitation, BIACORE technology and the like. Conversely, the presence of antibodies may indicate an immune response against an endogenous prostate cancer protein.

In a preferred embodiment, *in situ* hybridization of labeled prostate cancer nucleic acid probes to tissue arrays is done. For example, arrays of tissue samples, including prostate cancer tissue and/or normal tissue, are made. *In situ* hybridization (*see, e.g., Ausubel, supra*) is then performed. When comparing the fingerprints between an individual and a standard, the skilled artisan can make a diagnosis, a prognosis, or a prediction based on the findings. It is further understood that the genes which indicate the diagnosis may differ from those which indicate the prognosis and molecular profiling of the condition of the cells may lead to distinctions between responsive or refractory conditions or may be predictive of outcomes.

In a preferred embodiment, the prostate cancer proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins and cells containing prostate cancer sequences are used in prognosis assays. As above, gene expression profiles can be generated that correlate to prostate cancer, in terms of long term prognosis. Again, this may be done on either a protein or gene level, with the use of genes being preferred. As above, prostate cancer probes may be attached to biochips for the detection and quantification of prostate cancer sequences in a tissue or patient. The assays proceed as outlined above for diagnosis. PCR method may provide more sensitive and accurate quantification.

Assays for therapeutic compounds

In a preferred embodiment members of the proteins, nucleic acids, and antibodies as described herein are used in drug screening assays. The prostate cancer

proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins and cells containing prostate cancer sequences are used in drug screening assays or by evaluating the effect of drug candidates on a "gene expression profile" or expression profile of polypeptides. In a preferred embodiment, the expression profiles are used, preferably in conjunction with high throughput screening techniques to allow monitoring for expression profile genes after treatment with a candidate agent (e.g., Zlokarnik, *et al.*, *Science* 279:84-8 (1998); Heid, *Genome Res* 6:986-94, 1996).

In a preferred embodiment, the prostate cancer proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins and cells containing the native or modified prostate cancer proteins are used in screening assays. That is, the present invention provides novel methods for screening for compositions which modulate the prostate cancer phenotype or an identified physiological function of a prostate cancer protein. As above, this can be done on an individual gene level or by evaluating the effect of drug candidates on a "gene expression profile". In a preferred embodiment, the expression profiles are used, preferably in conjunction with high throughput screening techniques to allow monitoring for expression profile genes after treatment with a candidate agent, see Zlokarnik, *supra*.

Having identified the differentially expressed genes herein, a variety of assays may be executed. In a preferred embodiment, assays may be run on an individual gene or protein level. That is, having identified a particular gene as up regulated in prostate cancer, test compounds can be screened for the ability to modulate gene expression or for binding to the prostate cancer protein. "Modulation" thus includes both an increase and a decrease in gene expression. The preferred amount of modulation will depend on the original change of the gene expression in normal versus tissue undergoing prostate cancer, with changes of at least 10%, preferably 50%, more preferably 100-300%, and in some embodiments 300-1000% or greater. Thus, if a gene exhibits a 4-fold increase in prostate cancer tissue compared to normal tissue, a decrease of about four-fold is often desired; similarly, a 10-fold decrease in prostate cancer tissue compared to normal tissue often provides a target value of a 10-fold increase in expression to be induced by the test compound.

The amount of gene expression may be monitored using nucleic acid probes and the quantification of gene expression levels, or, alternatively, the gene product itself can be monitored, e.g., through the use of antibodies to the prostate cancer protein and standard

immunoassays. Proteomics and separation techniques may also allow quantification of expression.

In a preferred embodiment, gene expression or protein monitoring of a number of entities, i.e., an expression profile, is monitored simultaneously. Such profiles will typically involve a plurality of those entities described herein..

In this embodiment, the prostate cancer nucleic acid probes are attached to biochips as outlined herein for the detection and quantification of prostate cancer sequences in a particular cell. Alternatively, PCR may be used. Thus, a series, e.g., of microtiter plate, may be used with dispensed primers in desired wells. A PCR reaction can then be performed and analyzed for each well.

Expression monitoring can be performed to identify compounds that modify the expression of one or more prostate cancer-associated sequences, e.g., a polynucleotide sequence set out in Tables 1-16. Generally, in a preferred embodiment, a test modulator is added to the cells prior to analysis. Moreover, screens are also provided to identify agents that modulate prostate cancer, modulate prostate cancer proteins, bind to a prostate cancer protein, or interfere with the binding of a prostate cancer protein and an antibody or other binding partner.

The term "test compound" or "drug candidate" or "modulator" or grammatical equivalents as used herein describes any molecule, e.g., protein, oligopeptide, small organic molecule, polysaccharide, polynucleotide, etc., to be tested for the capacity to directly or indirectly alter the prostate cancer phenotype or the expression of a prostate cancer sequence, e.g., a nucleic acid or protein sequence. In preferred embodiments, modulators alter expression profiles, or expression profile nucleic acids or proteins provided herein. In one embodiment, the modulator suppresses a prostate cancer phenotype, e.g. to a normal tissue fingerprint. In another embodiment, a modulator induced a prostate cancer phenotype. Generally, a plurality of assay mixtures are run in parallel with different agent concentrations to obtain a differential response to the various concentrations. Typically, one of these concentrations serves as a negative control, i.e., at zero concentration or below the level of detection.

Drug candidates encompass numerous chemical classes, though typically they are organic molecules, preferably small organic compounds having a molecular weight of

more than 100 and less than about 2,500 daltons. Preferred small molecules are less than 2000, or less than 1500 or less than 1000 or less than 500 D. Candidate agents comprise functional groups necessary for structural interaction with proteins, particularly hydrogen bonding, and typically include at least an amine, carbonyl, hydroxyl or carboxyl group, preferably at least two of the functional chemical groups. The candidate agents often comprise cyclical carbon or heterocyclic structures and/or aromatic or polyaromatic structures substituted with one or more of the above functional groups. Candidate agents are also found among biomolecules including peptides, saccharides, fatty acids, steroids, purines, pyrimidines, derivatives, structural analogs or combinations thereof. Particularly preferred are peptides.

In one aspect, a modulator will neutralize the effect of a prostate cancer protein. By "neutralize" is meant that activity of a protein is inhibited or blocked and the consequent effect on the cell.

In certain embodiments, combinatorial libraries of potential modulators will be screened for an ability to bind to a prostate cancer polypeptide or to modulate activity. Conventionally, new chemical entities with useful properties are generated by identifying a chemical compound (called a "lead compound") with some desirable property or activity, e.g., inhibiting activity, creating variants of the lead compound, and evaluating the property and activity of those variant compounds. Often, high throughput screening (HTS) methods are employed for such an analysis.

In one preferred embodiment, high throughput screening methods involve providing a library containing a large number of potential therapeutic compounds (candidate compounds). Such "combinatorial chemical libraries" are then screened in one or more assays to identify those library members (particular chemical species or subclasses) that display a desired characteristic activity. The compounds thus identified can serve as conventional "lead compounds" or can themselves be used as potential or actual therapeutics.

A combinatorial chemical library is a collection of diverse chemical compounds generated by either chemical synthesis or biological synthesis by combining a number of chemical "building blocks" such as reagents. For example, a linear combinatorial chemical library, such as a polypeptide (e.g., mutein) library, is formed by combining a set of chemical building blocks called amino acids in every possible way for a given compound

length (i.e., the number of amino acids in a polypeptide compound). Millions of chemical compounds can be synthesized through such combinatorial mixing of chemical building blocks (Gallop *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* 37(9):1233-1251 (1994)).

Preparation and screening of combinatorial chemical libraries is well known to those of skill in the art. Such combinatorial chemical libraries include, but are not limited to, peptide libraries (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,010,175, Furka, *Pept. Prot. Res.* 37:487-493 (1991), Houghton *et al.*, *Nature*, 354:84-88 (1991)), peptoids (PCT Publication No WO 91/19735), encoded peptides (PCT Publication WO 93/20242), random bio-oligomers (PCT Publication WO 92/00091), benzodiazepines (U.S. Pat. No. 5,288,514), diversomers such as hydantoins, benzodiazepines and dipeptides (Hobbs *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6909-6913 (1993)), vinylogous polypeptides (Hagihara *et al.*, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 114:6568 (1992)), nonpeptidal peptidomimetics with a Beta-D-Glucose scaffolding (Hirschmann *et al.*, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 114:9217-9218 (1992)), analogous organic syntheses of small compound libraries (Chen *et al.*, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 116:2661 (1994)), oligocarbamates (Cho, *et al.*, *Science* 261:1303 (1993)), and/or peptidyl phosphonates (Campbell *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.* 59:658 (1994)). *See, generally*, Gordon *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* 37:1385 (1994), nucleic acid libraries (*see, e.g.*, Strategene, Corp.), peptide nucleic acid libraries (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent 5,539,083), antibody libraries (*see, e.g.*, Vaughn *et al.*, *Nature Biotechnology* 14(3):309-314 (1996), and PCT/US96/10287), carbohydrate libraries (*see, e.g.*, Liang *et al.*, *Science* 274:1520-1522 (1996), and U.S. Patent No. 5,593,853), and small organic molecule libraries (*see, e.g.*, benzodiazepines, Baum, C&EN, Jan 18, page 33 (1993); isoprenoids, U.S. Patent No. 5,569,588; thiazolidinones and metathiazanones, U.S. Patent No. 5,549,974; pyrrolidines, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,525,735 and 5,519,134; morpholino compounds, U.S. Patent No. 5,506,337; benzodiazepines, U.S. Patent No. 5,288,514; and the like).

Devices for the preparation of combinatorial libraries are commercially available (*see, e.g.*, 357 MPS, 390 MPS, Advanced Chem Tech, Louisville KY, Symphony, Rainin, Woburn, MA, 433A Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, 9050 Plus, Millipore, Bedford, MA).

A number of well known robotic systems have also been developed for solution phase chemistries. These systems include automated workstations like the automated synthesis apparatus developed by Takeda Chemical Industries, LTD. (Osaka,

Japan) and many robotic systems utilizing robotic arms (Zymate II, Zymark Corporation, Hopkinton, Mass.; Orca, Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto, Calif.), which mimic the manual synthetic operations performed by a chemist. Any of the above devices are suitable for use with the present invention. The nature and implementation of modifications to these devices (if any) so that they can operate as discussed herein will be apparent to persons skilled in the relevant art. In addition, numerous combinatorial libraries are themselves commercially available (*see, e.g.*, ComGenex, Princeton, N.J., Asinex, Moscow, Ru, Tripos, Inc., St. Louis, MO, ChemStar, Ltd, Moscow, RU, 3D Pharmaceuticals, Exton, PA, Martek Biosciences, Columbia, MD, *etc.*).

The assays to identify modulators are amenable to high throughput screening. Preferred assays thus detect enhancement or inhibition of prostate cancer gene transcription, inhibition or enhancement of polypeptide expression, and inhibition or enhancement of polypeptide activity.

High throughput assays for the presence, absence, quantification, or other properties of particular nucleic acids or protein products are well known to those of skill in the art. Similarly, binding assays and reporter gene assays are similarly well known. Thus, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,559,410 discloses high throughput screening methods for proteins, U.S. Patent No. 5,585,639 discloses high throughput screening methods for nucleic acid binding (*i.e.*, in arrays), while U.S. Patent Nos. 5,576,220 and 5,541,061 disclose high throughput methods of screening for ligand/antibody binding.

In addition, high throughput screening systems are commercially available (*see, e.g.*, Zymark Corp., Hopkinton, MA; Air Technical Industries, Mentor, OH; Beckman Instruments, Inc. Fullerton, CA; Precision Systems, Inc., Natick, MA, *etc.*). These systems typically automate entire procedures, including all sample and reagent pipetting, liquid dispensing, timed incubations, and final readings of the microplate in detector(s) appropriate for the assay. These configurable systems provide high throughput and rapid start up as well as a high degree of flexibility and customization. The manufacturers of such systems provide detailed protocols for various high throughput systems. Thus, *e.g.*, Zymark Corp. provides technical bulletins describing screening systems for detecting the modulation of gene transcription, ligand binding, and the like.

In one embodiment, modulators are proteins, often naturally occurring proteins or fragments of naturally occurring proteins. Thus, *e.g.*, cellular extracts containing proteins, or random or directed digests of proteinaceous cellular extracts, may be used. In this way libraries of proteins may be made for screening in the methods of the invention.

5 Particularly preferred in this embodiment are libraries of bacterial, fungal, viral, and mammalian proteins, with the latter being preferred, and human proteins being especially preferred. Particularly useful test compound will be directed to the class of proteins to which the target belongs, *e.g.*, substrates for enzymes or ligands and receptors.

In a preferred embodiment, modulators are peptides of from about 5 to about
10 30 amino acids, with from about 5 to about 20 amino acids being preferred, and from about 7 to about 15 being particularly preferred. The peptides may be digests of naturally occurring proteins as is outlined above, random peptides, or "biased" random peptides. By "randomized" or grammatical equivalents herein is meant that each nucleic acid and peptide consists of essentially random nucleotides and amino acids, respectively. Since generally
15 these random peptides (or nucleic acids, discussed below) are chemically synthesized, they may incorporate any nucleotide or amino acid at any position. The synthetic process can be designed to generate randomized proteins or nucleic acids, to allow the formation of all or most of the possible combinations over the length of the sequence, thus forming a library of randomized candidate bioactive proteinaceous agents.

20 In one embodiment, the library is fully randomized, with no sequence preferences or constants at any position. In a preferred embodiment, the library is biased. That is, some positions within the sequence are either held constant, or are selected from a limited number of possibilities. For example, in a preferred embodiment, the nucleotides or amino acid residues are randomized within a defined class, *e.g.*, of hydrophobic amino acids,
25 hydrophilic residues, sterically biased (either small or large) residues, towards the creation of nucleic acid binding domains, the creation of cysteines, for cross-linking, prolines for SH-3 domains, serines, threonines, tyrosines or histidines for phosphorylation sites, etc., or to purines, etc.

Modulators of prostate cancer can also be nucleic acids, as defined below. As
30 described above generally for proteins, nucleic acid modulating agents may be naturally occurring nucleic acids, random nucleic acids, or "biased" random nucleic acids. For

example, digests of procaryotic or eucaryotic genomes may be used as is outlined above for proteins.

In certain embodiments, the activity of a prostate cancer-associated protein is down-regulated, or entirely inhibited, by the use of antisense polynucleotide, *i.e.*, a nucleic acid complementary to, and which can preferably hybridize specifically to, a coding mRNA nucleic acid sequence, e.g., a prostate cancer protein mRNA, or a subsequence thereof. Binding of the antisense polynucleotide to the mRNA reduces the translation and/or stability of the mRNA.

In the context of this invention, antisense polynucleotides can comprise naturally-occurring nucleotides, or synthetic species formed from naturally-occurring subunits or their close homologs. Antisense polynucleotides may also have altered sugar moieties or inter-sugar linkages. Exemplary among these are the phosphorothioate and other sulfur containing species which are known for use in the art. Analogs are comprehended by this invention so long as they function effectively to hybridize with the prostate cancer protein mRNA. *See, e.g.*, Isis Pharmaceuticals, Carlsbad, CA; Sequitor, Inc., Natick, MA.

Such antisense polynucleotides can readily be synthesized using recombinant means, or can be synthesized *in vitro*. Equipment for such synthesis is sold by several vendors, including Applied Biosystems. The preparation of other oligonucleotides such as phosphorothioates and alkylated derivatives is also well known to those of skill in the art.

Antisense molecules as used herein include antisense or sense oligonucleotides. Sense oligonucleotides can, e.g., be employed to block transcription by binding to the anti-sense strand. The antisense and sense oligonucleotide comprise a single-stranded nucleic acid sequence (either RNA or DNA) capable of binding to target mRNA (sense) or DNA (antisense) sequences for prostate cancer molecules. Antisense or sense oligonucleotides, according to the present invention, comprise a fragment generally at least about 14 nucleotides, preferably from about 14 to 30 nucleotides. The ability to derive an antisense or a sense oligonucleotide, based upon a cDNA sequence encoding a given protein is described in, e.g., Stein & Cohen (*Cancer Res.* 48:2659 (1988) and van der Krol *et al.* (*BioTechniques* 6:958 (1988))).

In addition to antisense polynucleotides, ribozymes can be used to target and inhibit transcription of prostate cancer-associated nucleotide sequences. A ribozyme is an

RNA molecule that catalytically cleaves other RNA molecules. Different kinds of ribozymes have been described, including group I ribozymes, hammerhead ribozymes, hairpin ribozymes, RNase P, and axhead ribozymes (*see, e.g., Castanotto et al., Adv. in Pharmacology* 25: 289-317 (1994) for a general review of the properties of different ribozymes).

The general features of hairpin ribozymes are described, e.g., in Hampel *et al., Nucl. Acids Res.* 18:299-304 (1990); European Patent Publication No. 0 360 257; U.S. Patent No. 5,254,678. Methods of preparing are well known to those of skill in the art (*see, e.g., WO 94/26877; Ojwang et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6340-6344 (1993); Yamada *et al., Human Gene Therapy* 1:39-45 (1994); Leavitt *et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92:699-703 (1995); Leavitt *et al., Human Gene Therapy* 5:1151-120 (1994); and Yamada *et al., Virology* 205: 121-126 (1994)).

Polynucleotide modulators of prostate cancer may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleotide sequence by formation of a conjugate with a ligand binding molecule, as described in WO 91/04753. Suitable ligand binding molecules include, but are not limited to, cell surface receptors, growth factors, other cytokines, or other ligands that bind to cell surface receptors. Preferably, conjugation of the ligand binding molecule does not substantially interfere with the ability of the ligand binding molecule to bind to its corresponding molecule or receptor, or block entry of the sense or antisense oligonucleotide or its conjugated version into the cell. Alternatively, a polynucleotide modulator of prostate cancer may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleic acid sequence, e.g., by formation of an polynucleotide-lipid complex, as described in WO 90/10448. It is understood that the use of antisense molecules or knock out and knock in models may also be used in screening assays as discussed above, in addition to methods of treatment.

As noted above, gene expression monitoring is conveniently used to test candidate modulators (*e.g., protein, nucleic acid or small molecule*). After the candidate agent has been added and the cells allowed to incubate for some period of time, the sample containing a target sequence to be analyzed is added to the biochip. If required, the target sequence is prepared using known techniques. For example, the sample may be treated to lyse the cells, using known lysis buffers, electroporation, etc., with purification and/or amplification such as PCR performed as appropriate. For example, an *in vitro* transcription

with labels covalently attached to the nucleotides is performed. Generally, the nucleic acids are labeled with biotin-FITC or PE, or with cy3 or cy5.

In a preferred embodiment, the target sequence is labeled with, e.g., a fluorescent, a chemiluminescent, a chemical, or a radioactive signal, to provide a means of detecting the target sequence's specific binding to a probe. The label also can be an enzyme, such as, alkaline phosphatase or horseradish peroxidase, which when provided with an appropriate substrate produces a product that can be detected. Alternatively, the label can be a labeled compound or small molecule, such as an enzyme inhibitor, that binds but is not catalyzed or altered by the enzyme. The label also can be a moiety or compound, such as, an epitope tag or biotin which specifically binds to streptavidin. For the example of biotin, the streptavidin is labeled as described above, thereby, providing a detectable signal for the bound target sequence. Unbound labeled streptavidin is typically removed prior to analysis.

As will be appreciated by those in the art, these assays can be direct hybridization assays or can comprise "sandwich assays", which include the use of multiple probes, as is generally outlined in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,681,702, 5,597,909, 5,545,730, 5,594,117, 5,591,584, 5,571,670, 5,580,731, 5,571,670, 5,591,584, 5,624,802, 5,635,352, 5,594,118, 5,359,100, 5,124,246 and 5,681,697, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference. In this embodiment, in general, the target nucleic acid is prepared as outlined above, and then added to the biochip comprising a plurality of nucleic acid probes, under conditions that allow the formation of a hybridization complex.

A variety of hybridization conditions may be used in the present invention, including high, moderate and low stringency conditions as outlined above. The assays are generally run under stringency conditions which allows formation of the label probe hybridization complex only in the presence of target. Stringency can be controlled by altering a step parameter that is a thermodynamic variable, including, but not limited to, temperature, formamide concentration, salt concentration, chaotropic salt concentration pH, organic solvent concentration, etc.

These parameters may also be used to control non-specific binding, as is generally outlined in U.S. Patent No. 5,681,697. Thus it may be desirable to perform certain steps at higher stringency conditions to reduce non-specific binding.

The reactions outlined herein may be accomplished in a variety of ways.

Components of the reaction may be added simultaneously, or sequentially, in different orders, with preferred embodiments outlined below. In addition, the reaction may include a variety of other reagents. These include salts, buffers, neutral proteins, e.g. albumin, detergents, *etc.*

5 which may be used to facilitate optimal hybridization and detection, and/or reduce non-specific or background interactions. Reagents that otherwise improve the efficiency of the assay, such as protease inhibitors, nuclease inhibitors, anti-microbial agents, *etc.*, may also be used as appropriate, depending on the sample preparation methods and purity of the target.

The assay data are analyzed to determine the expression levels, and changes in
10 expression levels as between states, of individual genes, forming a gene expression profile.

Screens are performed to identify modulators of the prostate cancer phenotype. In one embodiment, screening is performed to identify modulators that can induce or suppress a particular expression profile, thus preferably generating the associated phenotype. In another embodiment, *e.g.*, for diagnostic applications, having identified
15 differentially expressed genes important in a particular state, screens can be performed to identify modulators that alter expression of individual genes. In an another embodiment, screening is performed to identify modulators that alter a biological function of the expression product of a differentially expressed gene. Again, having identified the importance of a gene in a particular state, screens are performed to identify agents that bind
20 and/or modulate the biological activity of the gene product.

In addition screens can be done for genes that are induced in response to a candidate agent. After identifying a modulator based upon its ability to suppress a prostate cancer expression pattern leading to a normal expression pattern, or to modulate a single prostate cancer gene expression profile so as to mimic the expression of the gene from
25 normal tissue, a screen as described above can be performed to identify genes that are specifically modulated in response to the agent. Comparing expression profiles between normal tissue and agent treated prostate cancer tissue reveals genes that are not expressed in normal tissue or prostate cancer tissue, but are expressed in agent treated tissue. These agent-specific sequences can be identified and used by methods described herein for prostate cancer
30 genes or proteins. In particular these sequences and the proteins they encode find use in marking or identifying agent treated cells. In addition, antibodies can be raised against the

agent induced proteins and used to target novel therapeutics to the treated prostate cancer tissue sample.

Thus, in one embodiment, a test compound is administered to a population of prostate cancer cells, that have an associated prostate cancer expression profile. By

5 “administration” or “contacting” herein is meant that the candidate agent is added to the cells in such a manner as to allow the agent to act upon the cell, whether by uptake and intracellular action, or by action at the cell surface. In some embodiments, nucleic acid encoding a proteinaceous candidate agent (i.e., a peptide) may be put into a viral construct such as an adenoviral or retroviral construct, and added to the cell, such that expression of
10 the peptide agent is accomplished, e.g., PCT US97/01019. Regulatable gene therapy systems can also be used.

Once the test compound has been administered to the cells, the cells can be washed if desired and are allowed to incubate under preferably physiological conditions for some period of time. The cells are then harvested and a new gene expression profile is
15 generated, as outlined herein.

Thus, e.g., prostate cancer tissue may be screened for agents that modulate, e.g., induce or suppress the prostate cancer phenotype. A change in at least one gene, preferably many, of the expression profile indicates that the agent has an effect on prostate cancer activity. By defining such a signature for the prostate cancer phenotype, screens for
20 new drugs that alter the phenotype can be devised. With this approach, the drug target need not be known and need not be represented in the original expression screening platform, nor does the level of transcript for the target protein need to change.

In a preferred embodiment, as outlined above, screens may be done on individual genes and gene products (proteins). That is, having identified a particular
25 differentially expressed gene as important in a particular state, screening of modulators of either the expression of the gene or the gene product itself can be done. The gene products of differentially expressed genes are sometimes referred to herein as “prostate cancer proteins” or a “prostate cancer modulatory protein”. The prostate cancer modulatory protein may be a fragment, or alternatively, be the full length protein to the fragment encoded by the nucleic
30 acids of Tables 1-16. Preferably, the prostate cancer modulatory protein is a fragment. In a preferred embodiment, the prostate cancer amino acid sequence which is used to determine

sequence identity or similarity is encoded by a nucleic acid of Tables 1-16. In another embodiment, the sequences are naturally occurring allelic variants of a protein encoded by a nucleic acid of Tables 1-16. In another embodiment, the sequences are sequence variants as further described herein.

5 Preferably, the prostate cancer modulatory protein is a fragment of approximately 14 to 24 amino acids long. More preferably the fragment is a soluble fragment. Preferably, the fragment includes a non-transmembrane region. In a preferred embodiment, the fragment has an N-terminal Cys to aid in solubility. In one embodiment, the C-terminus of the fragment is kept as a free acid and the N-terminus is a free amine to aid in
10 coupling, i.e., to cysteine.

In one embodiment the prostate cancer proteins are conjugated to an immunogenic agent as discussed herein. In one embodiment the prostate cancer protein is conjugated to BSA.

Measurements of prostate cancer polypeptide activity, or of prostate cancer or
15 the prostate cancer phenotype can be performed using a variety of assays. For example, the effects of the test compounds upon the function of the prostate cancer polypeptides can be measured by examining parameters described above. A suitable physiological change that affects activity can be used to assess the influence of a test compound on the polypeptides of this invention. When the functional consequences are determined using intact cells or
20 animals, one can also measure a variety of effects such as, in the case of prostate cancer associated with tumors, tumor growth, tumor metastasis, neovascularization, hormone release, transcriptional changes to both known and uncharacterized genetic markers (e.g., northern blots), changes in cell metabolism such as cell growth or pH changes, and changes in intracellular second messengers such as cGMP. In the assays of the invention, mammalian
25 prostate cancer polypeptide is typically used, e.g., mouse, preferably human.

Assays to identify compounds with modulating activity can be performed *in vitro*. For example, a prostate cancer polypeptide is first contacted with a potential modulator and incubated for a suitable amount of time, e.g., from 0.5 to 48 hours. In one embodiment, the prostate cancer polypeptide levels are determined *in vitro* by measuring the level of
30 protein or mRNA. The level of protein is measured using immunoassays such as western blotting, ELISA and the like with an antibody that selectively binds to the prostate cancer

polypeptide or a fragment thereof. For measurement of mRNA, amplification, e.g., using PCR, LCR, or hybridization assays, e.g., northern hybridization, RNase protection, dot blotting, are preferred. The level of protein or mRNA is detected using directly or indirectly labeled detection agents, e.g., fluorescently or radioactively labeled nucleic acids,
5 radioactively or enzymatically labeled antibodies, and the like, as described herein.

Alternatively, a reporter gene system can be devised using the prostate cancer protein promoter operably linked to a reporter gene such as luciferase, green fluorescent protein, CAT, or β -gal. The reporter construct is typically transfected into a cell. After treatment with a potential modulator, the amount of reporter gene transcription, translation, or
10 activity is measured according to standard techniques known to those of skill in the art.

In a preferred embodiment, as outlined above, screens may be done on individual genes and gene products (proteins). That is, having identified a particular differentially expressed gene as important in a particular state, screening of modulators of the expression of the gene or the gene product itself can be done. The gene products of
15 differentially expressed genes are sometimes referred to herein as "prostate cancer proteins." The prostate cancer protein may be a fragment, or alternatively, be the full length protein to a fragment shown herein.

In one embodiment, screening for modulators of expression of specific genes is performed. Typically, the expression of only one or a few genes are evaluated. In another
20 embodiment, screens are designed to first find compounds that bind to differentially expressed proteins. These compounds are then evaluated for the ability to modulate differentially expressed activity. Moreover, once initial candidate compounds are identified, variants can be further screened to better evaluate structure activity relationships.

In a preferred embodiment, binding assays are done. In general, purified or
25 isolated gene product is used; that is, the gene products of one or more differentially expressed nucleic acids are made. For example, antibodies are generated to the protein gene products, and standard immunoassays are run to determine the amount of protein present. Alternatively, cells comprising the prostate cancer proteins can be used in the assays.

Thus, in a preferred embodiment, the methods comprise combining a prostate
30 cancer protein and a candidate compound, and determining the binding of the compound to the prostate cancer protein. Preferred embodiments utilize the human prostate cancer protein,

although other mammalian proteins may also be used, e.g. for the development of animal models of human disease. In some embodiments, as outlined herein, variant or derivative prostate cancer proteins may be used.

Generally, in a preferred embodiment of the methods herein, the prostate cancer protein or the candidate agent is non-diffusably bound to an insoluble support having isolated sample receiving areas (e.g. a microtiter plate, an array, etc.). The insoluble supports may be made of any composition to which the compositions can be bound, is readily separated from soluble material, and is otherwise compatible with the overall method of screening. The surface of such supports may be solid or porous and of any convenient shape. Examples of suitable insoluble supports include microtiter plates, arrays, membranes and beads. These are typically made of glass, plastic (e.g., polystyrene), polysaccharides, nylon or nitrocellulose, teflon™, etc. Microtiter plates and arrays are especially convenient because a large number of assays can be carried out simultaneously, using small amounts of reagents and samples. The particular manner of binding of the composition is not crucial so long as it is compatible with the reagents and overall methods of the invention, maintains the activity of the composition and is nondiffusible. Preferred methods of binding include the use of antibodies (which do not sterically block either the ligand binding site or activation sequence when the protein is bound to the support), direct binding to “sticky” or ionic supports, chemical crosslinking, the synthesis of the protein or agent on the surface, etc. Following binding of the protein or agent, excess unbound material is removed by washing. The sample receiving areas may then be blocked through incubation with bovine serum albumin (BSA), casein or other innocuous protein or other moiety.

In a preferred embodiment, the prostate cancer protein is bound to the support, and a test compound is added to the assay. Alternatively, the candidate agent is bound to the support and the prostate cancer protein is added. Novel binding agents include specific antibodies, non-natural binding agents identified in screens of chemical libraries, peptide analogs, etc. Of particular interest are screening assays for agents that have a low toxicity for human cells. A wide variety of assays may be used for this purpose, including labeled in vitro protein-protein binding assays, electrophoretic mobility shift assays, immunoassays for protein binding, functional assays (phosphorylation assays, etc.) and the like.

The determination of the binding of the test modulating compound to the prostate cancer protein may be done in a number of ways. In a preferred embodiment, the compound is labeled, and binding determined directly, e.g., by attaching all or a portion of the prostate cancer protein to a solid support, adding a labeled candidate agent (e.g., a fluorescent label), washing off excess reagent, and determining whether the label is present on the solid support. Various blocking and washing steps may be utilized as appropriate.

In some embodiments, only one of the components is labeled, e.g., the proteins (or proteinaceous candidate compounds) can be labeled. Alternatively, more than one component can be labeled with different labels, e.g., ^{125}I for the proteins and a fluorophore for the compound. Proximity reagents, e.g., quenching or energy transfer reagents are also useful.

In one embodiment, the binding of the test compound is determined by competitive binding assay. The competitor is a binding moiety known to bind to the target molecule (i.e., a prostate cancer protein), such as an antibody, peptide, binding partner, ligand, etc. Under certain circumstances, there may be competitive binding between the compound and the binding moiety, with the binding moiety displacing the compound. In one embodiment, the test compound is labeled. Either the compound, or the competitor, or both, is added first to the protein for a time sufficient to allow binding, if present. Incubations may be performed at a temperature which facilitates optimal activity, typically between 4 and 40°C. Incubation periods are typically optimized, e.g., to facilitate rapid high throughput screening. Typically between 0.1 and 1 hour will be sufficient. Excess reagent is generally removed or washed away. The second component is then added, and the presence or absence of the labeled component is followed, to indicate binding.

In a preferred embodiment, the competitor is added first, followed by the test compound. Displacement of the competitor is an indication that the test compound is binding to the prostate cancer protein and thus is capable of binding to, and potentially modulating, the activity of the prostate cancer protein. In this embodiment, either component can be labeled. Thus, e.g., if the competitor is labeled, the presence of label in the wash solution indicates displacement by the agent. Alternatively, if the test compound is labeled, the presence of the label on the support indicates displacement.

In an alternative embodiment, the test compound is added first, with incubation and washing, followed by the competitor. The absence of binding by the competitor may indicate that the test compound is bound to the prostate cancer protein with a higher affinity. Thus, if the test compound is labeled, the presence of the label on the support, coupled with a lack of competitor binding, may indicate that the test compound is capable of binding to the prostate cancer protein.

In a preferred embodiment, the methods comprise differential screening to identify agents that are capable of modulating the activity of the prostate cancer proteins. In this embodiment, the methods comprise combining a prostate cancer protein and a competitor in a first sample. A second sample comprises a test compound, a prostate cancer protein, and a competitor. The binding of the competitor is determined for both samples, and a change, or difference in binding between the two samples indicates the presence of an agent capable of binding to the prostate cancer protein and potentially modulating its activity. That is, if the binding of the competitor is different in the second sample relative to the first sample, the agent is capable of binding to the prostate cancer protein.

Alternatively, differential screening is used to identify drug candidates that bind to the native prostate cancer protein, but cannot bind to modified prostate cancer proteins. The structure of the prostate cancer protein may be modeled, and used in rational drug design to synthesize agents that interact with that site. Drug candidates that affect the activity of a prostate cancer protein are also identified by screening drugs for the ability to either enhance or reduce the activity of the protein.

Positive controls and negative controls may be used in the assays. Preferably control and test samples are performed in at least triplicate to obtain statistically significant results. Incubation of all samples is for a time sufficient for the binding of the agent to the protein. Following incubation, samples are washed free of non-specifically bound material and the amount of bound, generally labeled agent determined. For example, where a radiolabel is employed, the samples may be counted in a scintillation counter to determine the amount of bound compound.

A variety of other reagents may be included in the screening assays. These include reagents like salts, neutral proteins, e.g. albumin, detergents, etc. which may be used to facilitate optimal protein-protein binding and/or reduce non-specific or background

interactions. Also reagents that otherwise improve the efficiency of the assay, such as protease inhibitors, nuclease inhibitors, anti-microbial agents, etc., may be used. The mixture of components may be added in an order that provides for the requisite binding.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides methods for screening for a compound capable of modulating the activity of a prostate cancer protein. The methods comprise adding a test compound, as defined above, to a cell comprising prostate cancer proteins. Preferred cell types include almost any cell. The cells contain a recombinant nucleic acid that encodes a prostate cancer protein. In a preferred embodiment, a library of candidate agents are tested on a plurality of cells.

In one aspect, the assays are evaluated in the presence or absence or previous or subsequent exposure of physiological signals, e.g. hormones, antibodies, peptides, antigens, cytokines, growth factors, action potentials, pharmacological agents including chemotherapeutics, radiation, carcinogenics, or other cells (i.e. cell-cell contacts). In another example, the determinations are determined at different stages of the cell cycle process.

In this way, compounds that modulate prostate cancer agents are identified. Compounds with pharmacological activity are able to enhance or interfere with the activity of the prostate cancer protein. Once identified, similar structures are evaluated to identify critical structural feature of the compound.

In one embodiment, a method of inhibiting prostate cancer cell division is provided. The method comprises administration of a prostate cancer inhibitor. In another embodiment, a method of inhibiting prostate cancer is provided. The method comprises administration of a prostate cancer inhibitor. In a further embodiment, methods of treating cells or individuals with prostate cancer are provided. The method comprises administration of a prostate cancer inhibitor.

In one embodiment, a prostate cancer inhibitor is an antibody as discussed above. In another embodiment, the prostate cancer inhibitor is an antisense molecule.

A variety of cell growth, proliferation, and metastasis assays are known to those of skill in the art, as described below.

Soft agar growth or colony formation in suspension

Normal cells require a solid substrate to attach and grow. When the cells are transformed, they lose this phenotype and grow detached from the substrate. For example,

transformed cells can grow in stirred suspension culture or suspended in semi-solid media, such as semi-solid or soft agar. The transformed cells, when transfected with tumor suppressor genes, regenerate normal phenotype and require a solid substrate to attach and grow. Soft agar growth or colony formation in suspension assays can be used to identify modulators of prostate cancer sequences, which when expressed in host cells, inhibit abnormal cellular proliferation and transformation. A therapeutic compound would reduce or eliminate the host cells' ability to grow in stirred suspension culture or suspended in semi-solid media, such as semi-solid or soft.

Techniques for soft agar growth or colony formation in suspension assays are described in Freshney, *Culture of Animal Cells a Manual of Basic Technique* (3rd ed., 1994), herein incorporated by reference. *See also*, the methods section of Garkavtsev *et al.* (1996), *supra*, herein incorporated by reference.

Contact inhibition and density limitation of growth

Normal cells typically grow in a flat and organized pattern in a petri dish until they touch other cells. When the cells touch one another, they are contact inhibited and stop growing. When cells are transformed, however, the cells are not contact inhibited and continue to grow to high densities in disorganized foci. Thus, the transformed cells grow to a higher saturation density than normal cells. This can be detected morphologically by the formation of a disoriented monolayer of cells or rounded cells in foci within the regular pattern of normal surrounding cells. Alternatively, labeling index with (³H)-thymidine at saturation density can be used to measure density limitation of growth. *See* Freshney (1994), *supra*. The transformed cells, when transfected with tumor suppressor genes, regenerate a normal phenotype and become contact inhibited and would grow to a lower density.

In this assay, labeling index with (³H)-thymidine at saturation density is a preferred method of measuring density limitation of growth. Transformed host cells are transfected with a prostate cancer-associated sequence and are grown for 24 hours at saturation density in non-limiting medium conditions. The percentage of cells labeling with (³H)-thymidine is determined autoradiographically. *See*, Freshney (1994), *supra*.

Growth factor or serum dependence

Transformed cells have a lower serum dependence than their normal counterparts (*see, e.g., Temin, J. Natl. Cancer Insti. 37:167-175 (1966); Eagle et al., J. Exp. Med. 131:836-879 (1970); Freshney, supra.* This is in part due to release of various growth factors by the transformed cells. Growth factor or serum dependence of transformed host cells can be compared with that of control.

Tumor specific markers levels

Tumor cells release an increased amount of certain factors (hereinafter "tumor specific markers") than their normal counterparts. For example, plasminogen activator (PA) is released from human glioma at a higher level than from normal brain cells (*see, e.g., Gullino, Angiogenesis, tumor vascularization, and potential interference with tumor growth. in Biological Responses in Cancer, pp. 178-184 (Mihich (ed.) 1985)).* Similarly, Tumor angiogenesis factor (TAF) is released at a higher level in tumor cells than their normal counterparts. *See, e.g., Folkman, Angiogenesis and Cancer, Sem Cancer Biol. (1992)).*

Various techniques which measure the release of these factors are described in Freshney (1994), *supra.* Also, *see, Unkless et al., J. Biol. Chem. 249:4295-4305 (1974); Strickland & Beers, J. Biol. Chem. 251:5694-5702 (1976); Whur et al., Br. J. Cancer 42:305-312 (1980); Gullino, Angiogenesis, tumor vascularization, and potential interference with tumor growth. in Biological Responses in Cancer, pp. 178-184 (Mihich (ed.) 1985); Freshney Anticancer Res. 5:111-130 (1985).*

Invasiveness into Matrigel

The degree of invasiveness into Matrigel or some other extracellular matrix constituent can be used as an assay to identify compounds that modulate prostate cancer-associated sequences. Tumor cells exhibit a good correlation between malignancy and invasiveness of cells into Matrigel or some other extracellular matrix constituent. In this assay, tumorigenic cells are typically used as host cells. Expression of a tumor suppressor gene in these host cells would decrease invasiveness of the host cells.

Techniques described in Freshney (1994), *supra,* can be used. Briefly, the level of invasion of host cells can be measured by using filters coated with Matrigel or some

other extracellular matrix constituent. Penetration into the gel, or through to the distal side of the filter, is rated as invasiveness, and rated histologically by number of cells and distance moved, or by prelabeling the cells with ^{125}I and counting the radioactivity on the distal side of the filter or bottom of the dish. See, e.g., Freshney (1984), *supra*.

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Tumor growth in vivo

Effects of prostate cancer-associated sequences on cell growth can be tested in transgenic or immune-suppressed mice. Knock-out transgenic mice can be made, in which the prostate cancer gene is disrupted or in which a prostate cancer gene is inserted. Knock-out transgenic mice can be made by insertion of a marker gene or other heterologous gene into the endogenous prostate cancer gene site in the mouse genome via homologous recombination. Such mice can also be made by substituting the endogenous prostate cancer gene with a mutated version of the prostate cancer gene, or by mutating the endogenous prostate cancer gene, e.g., by exposure to carcinogens.

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A DNA construct is introduced into the nuclei of embryonic stem cells. Cells containing the newly engineered genetic lesion are injected into a host mouse embryo, which is re-implanted into a recipient female. Some of these embryos develop into chimeric mice that possess germ cells partially derived from the mutant cell line. Therefore, by breeding the chimeric mice it is possible to obtain a new line of mice containing the introduced genetic lesion (see, e.g., Capecchi *et al.*, *Science* 244:1288 (1989)). Chimeric targeted mice can be derived according to Hogan *et al.*, *Manipulating the Mouse Embryo: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (1988) and *Teratocarcinomas and Embryonic Stem Cells: A Practical Approach*, Robertson, ed., IRL Press, Washington, D.C., (1987).

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Alternatively, various immune-suppressed or immune-deficient host animals can be used. For example, genetically athymic "nude" mouse (see, e.g., Giovanella *et al.*, *J. Natl. Cancer Inst.* 52:921 (1974)), a SCID mouse, a thymectomized mouse, or an irradiated mouse (see, e.g., Bradley *et al.*, *Br. J. Cancer* 38:263 (1978); Selby *et al.*, *Br. J. Cancer* 41:52 (1980)) can be used as a host. Transplantable tumor cells (typically about 10^6 cells) injected into isogenic hosts will produce invasive tumors in a high proportions of cases, while normal cells of similar origin will not. In hosts which developed invasive tumors, cells expressing a prostate cancer-associated sequences are injected subcutaneously. After a

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suitable length of time, preferably 4-8 weeks, tumor growth is measured (e.g., by volume or by its two largest dimensions) and compared to the control. Tumors that have statistically significant reduction (using, e.g., Student's T test) are said to have inhibited growth.

5 **Methods of identifying variant prostate cancer-associated sequences**

Without being bound by theory, expression of various prostate cancer sequences is correlated with prostate cancer. Accordingly, disorders based on mutant or variant prostate cancer genes may be determined. In one embodiment, the invention provides methods for identifying cells containing variant prostate cancer genes, e.g., determining all or
10 part of the sequence of at least one endogenous prostate cancer genes in a cell. This may be accomplished using any number of sequencing techniques. In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides methods of identifying the prostate cancer genotype of an individual, e.g., determining all or part of the sequence of at least one prostate cancer gene of the individual. This is generally done in at least one tissue of the individual, and may include the evaluation
15 of a number of tissues or different samples of the same tissue. The method may include comparing the sequence of the sequenced prostate cancer gene to a known prostate cancer gene, i.e., a wild-type gene.

The sequence of all or part of the prostate cancer gene can then be compared to the sequence of a known prostate cancer gene to determine if any differences exist. This
20 can be done using any number of known homology programs, such as Bestfit, etc. In a preferred embodiment, the presence of a difference in the sequence between the prostate cancer gene of the patient and the known prostate cancer gene correlates with a disease state or a propensity for a disease state, as outlined herein.

In a preferred embodiment, the prostate cancer genes are used as probes to
25 determine the number of copies of the prostate cancer gene in the genome.

In another preferred embodiment, the prostate cancer genes are used as probes to determine the chromosomal localization of the prostate cancer genes. Information such as chromosomal localization finds use in providing a diagnosis or prognosis in particular when chromosomal abnormalities such as translocations, and the like are identified in the prostate
30 cancer gene locus.

Administration of pharmaceutical and vaccine compositions

In one embodiment, a therapeutically effective dose of a prostate cancer protein or modulator thereof, is administered to a patient. By “therapeutically effective dose” herein is meant a dose that produces effects for which it is administered. The exact dose will depend on the purpose of the treatment, and will be ascertainable by one skilled in the art using known techniques (e.g., Ansel *et al.*, *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Drug Delivery*; Lieberman, *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms* (vols. 1-3, 1992), Dekker, ISBN 0824770846, 082476918X, 0824712692, 0824716981; Lloyd, *The Art, Science and Technology of Pharmaceutical Compounding* (1999); and Pickar, *Dosage Calculations* (1999)). As is known in the art, adjustments for prostate cancer degradation, systemic versus localized delivery, and rate of new protease synthesis, as well as the age, body weight, general health, sex, diet, time of administration, drug interaction and the severity of the condition may be necessary, and will be ascertainable with routine experimentation by those skilled in the art. U.S. Patent Application N. 09/687,576, further discloses the use of compositions and methods of diagnosis and treatment in prostate cancer is hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

A “patient” for the purposes of the present invention includes both humans and other animals, particularly mammals. Thus the methods are applicable to both human therapy and veterinary applications. In the preferred embodiment the patient is a mammal, preferably a primate, and in the most preferred embodiment the patient is human.

The administration of the prostate cancer proteins and modulators thereof of the present invention can be done in a variety of ways as discussed above, including, but not limited to, orally, subcutaneously, intravenously, intranasally, transdermally, intraperitoneally, intramuscularly, intrapulmonary, vaginally, rectally, or intraocularly. In some instances, e.g., in the treatment of wounds and inflammation, the prostate cancer proteins and modulators may be directly applied as a solution or spray.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention comprise a prostate cancer protein in a form suitable for administration to a patient. In the preferred embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions are in a water soluble form, such as being present as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, which is meant to include both acid and base addition salts. “Pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt” refers to those salts that retain the

biological effectiveness of the free bases and that are not biologically or otherwise undesirable, formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid and the like, and organic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, maleic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, salicylic acid and the like. "Pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts" include those derived from inorganic bases such as sodium, potassium, lithium, ammonium, calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc, copper, manganese, aluminum salts and the like. Particularly preferred are the ammonium, potassium, sodium, calcium, and magnesium salts. Salts derived from pharmaceutically acceptable organic non-toxic bases include salts of primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, substituted amines including naturally occurring substituted amines, cyclic amines and basic ion exchange resins, such as isopropylamine, trimethylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine, tripropylamine, and ethanolamine.

The pharmaceutical compositions may also include one or more of the following: carrier proteins such as serum albumin; buffers; fillers such as microcrystalline cellulose, lactose, corn and other starches; binding agents; sweeteners and other flavoring agents; coloring agents; and polyethylene glycol.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be administered in a variety of unit dosage forms depending upon the method of administration. For example, unit dosage forms suitable for oral administration include, but are not limited to, powder, tablets, pills, capsules and lozenges. It is recognized that prostate cancer protein modulators (e.g., antibodies, antisense constructs, ribozymes, small organic molecules, *etc.*) when administered orally, should be protected from digestion. This is typically accomplished either by complexing the molecule(s) with a composition to render it resistant to acidic and enzymatic hydrolysis, or by packaging the molecule(s) in an appropriately resistant carrier, such as a liposome or a protection barrier. Means of protecting agents from digestion are well known in the art.

The compositions for administration will commonly comprise a prostate cancer protein modulator dissolved in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, preferably an aqueous carrier. A variety of aqueous carriers can be used, e.g., buffered saline and the like. These solutions are sterile and generally free of undesirable matter. These compositions may

be sterilized by conventional, well known sterilization techniques. The compositions may contain pharmaceutically acceptable auxiliary substances as required to approximate physiological conditions such as pH adjusting and buffering agents, toxicity adjusting agents and the like, e.g., sodium acetate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, sodium lactate and the like. The concentration of active agent in these formulations can vary widely, and will be selected primarily based on fluid volumes, viscosities, body weight and the like in accordance with the particular mode of administration selected and the patient's needs (e.g., *Remington's Pharmaceutical Science* (15th ed., 1980) and Goodman & Gillman, *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics* (Hardman *et al.*, eds., 1996)).

Thus, a typical pharmaceutical composition for intravenous administration would be about 0.1 to 10 mg per patient per day. Dosages from 0.1 up to about 100 mg per patient per day may be used, particularly when the drug is administered to a secluded site and not into the blood stream, such as into a body cavity or into a lumen of an organ. Substantially higher dosages are possible in topical administration. Actual methods for preparing parenterally administrable compositions will be known or apparent to those skilled in the art, e.g., *Remington's Pharmaceutical Science* and Goodman and Gillman, *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, supra*.

The compositions containing modulators of prostate cancer proteins can be administered for therapeutic or prophylactic treatments. In therapeutic applications, compositions are administered to a patient suffering from a disease (e.g., a cancer) in an amount sufficient to cure or at least partially arrest the disease and its complications. An amount adequate to accomplish this is defined as a "therapeutically effective dose." Amounts effective for this use will depend upon the severity of the disease and the general state of the patient's health. Single or multiple administrations of the compositions may be administered depending on the dosage and frequency as required and tolerated by the patient. In any event, the composition should provide a sufficient quantity of the agents of this invention to effectively treat the patient. An amount of modulator that is capable of preventing or slowing the development of cancer in a mammal is referred to as a "prophylactically effective dose." The particular dose required for a prophylactic treatment will depend upon the medical condition and history of the mammal, the particular cancer being prevented, as well as other factors such as age, weight, gender, administration route, efficiency, *etc.* Such prophylactic

treatments may be used, *e.g.*, in a mammal who has previously had cancer to prevent a recurrence of the cancer, or in a mammal who is suspected of having a significant likelihood of developing cancer.

It will be appreciated that the present prostate cancer protein-modulating compounds can be administered alone or in combination with additional prostate cancer modulating compounds or with other therapeutic agent, *e.g.*, other anti-cancer agents or treatments.

In numerous embodiments, one or more nucleic acids, *e.g.*, polynucleotides comprising nucleic acid sequences set forth in Tables 1-16, such as antisense polynucleotides or ribozymes, will be introduced into cells, *in vitro* or *in vivo*. The present invention provides methods, reagents, vectors, and cells useful for expression of prostate cancer-associated polypeptides and nucleic acids using *in vitro* (cell-free), *ex vivo* or *in vivo* (cell or organism-based) recombinant expression systems.

The particular procedure used to introduce the nucleic acids into a host cell for expression of a protein or nucleic acid is application specific. Many procedures for introducing foreign nucleotide sequences into host cells may be used. These include the use of calcium phosphate transfection, spheroplasts, electroporation, liposomes, microinjection, plasma vectors, viral vectors and any of the other well known methods for introducing cloned genomic DNA, cDNA, synthetic DNA or other foreign genetic material into a host cell (*see, e.g.*, Berger & Kimmel, *Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques, Methods in Enzymology* volume 152 (Berger), Ausubel *et al.*, eds., *Current Protocols* (supplemented through 1999), and Sambrook *et al.*, *Molecular Cloning - A Laboratory Manual* (2nd ed., Vol. 1-3, 1989).

In a preferred embodiment, prostate cancer proteins and modulators are administered as therapeutic agents, and can be formulated as outlined above. Similarly, prostate cancer genes (including both the full-length sequence, partial sequences, or regulatory sequences of the prostate cancer coding regions) can be administered in a gene therapy application. These prostate cancer genes can include antisense applications, either as gene therapy (i.e. for incorporation into the genome) or as antisense compositions, as will be appreciated by those in the art.

Prostate cancer polypeptides and polynucleotides can also be administered as vaccine compositions to stimulate HTL, CTL and antibody responses.. Such vaccine

compositions can include, e.g., lipidated peptides (*see, e.g., Vitiello, A. et al., J. Clin. Invest.* 95:341 (1995)), peptide compositions encapsulated in poly(DL-lactide-co-glycolide) ("PLG") microspheres (*see, e.g., Eldridge, et al., Molec. Immunol.* 28:287-294, (1991); Alonso *et al., Vaccine* 12:299-306 (1994); Jones *et al., Vaccine* 13:675-681 (1995)), peptide compositions
5 contained in immune stimulating complexes (ISCOMS) (*see, e.g., Takahashi et al., Nature* 344:873-875 (1990); Hu *et al., Clin Exp Immunol.* 113:235-243 (1998)), multiple antigen peptide systems (MAPs) (*see, e.g., Tam, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 85:5409-5413 (1988); Tam, *J. Immunol. Methods* 196:17-32 (1996)), peptides formulated as multivalent peptides; peptides for use in ballistic delivery systems, typically crystallized peptides, viral delivery
10 vectors (Perkus, *et al., In: Concepts in vaccine development* (Kaufmann, ed., p. 379, 1996); Chakrabarti, *et al., Nature* 320:535 (1986); Hu *et al., Nature* 320:537 (1986); Kieny, *et al., AIDS Bio/Technology* 4:790 (1986); Top *et al., J. Infect. Dis.* 124:148 (1971); Chanda *et al., Virology* 175:535 (1990)), particles of viral or synthetic origin (*see, e.g., Kofler et al., J. Immunol. Methods.* 192:25 (1996); Eldridge *et al., Sem. Hematol.* 30:16 (1993); Falo *et al., Nature Med.* 7:649 (1995)), adjuvants (Warren *et al., Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 4:369 (1986); Gupta *et al., Vaccine* 11:293 (1993)), liposomes (Reddy *et al., J. Immunol.* 148:1585 (1992); Rock, *Immunol. Today* 17:131 (1996)), or, naked or particle absorbed cDNA (Ulmer, *et al., Science* 259:1745 (1993); Robinson *et al., Vaccine* 11:957 (1993); Shiver *et al., In: Concepts in vaccine development* (Kaufmann, ed., p. 423, 1996); Cease & Berzofsky, *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 12:923 (1994) and Eldridge *et al., Sem. Hematol.* 30:16 (1993)). Toxin-targeted
20 delivery technologies, also known as receptor mediated targeting, such as those of Avant Immunotherapeutics, Inc. (Needham, Massachusetts) may also be used.

Vaccine compositions often include adjuvants. Many adjuvants contain a substance designed to protect the antigen from rapid catabolism, such as aluminum hydroxide
25 or mineral oil, and a stimulator of immune responses, such as lipid A, *Bordetella pertussis* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* derived proteins. Certain adjuvants are commercially available as, e.g., Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant and Complete Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI); Merck Adjuvant 65 (Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, NJ); AS-2 (SmithKline Beecham, Philadelphia, PA); aluminum salts such as aluminum hydroxide gel (alum) or
30 aluminum phosphate; salts of calcium, iron or zinc; an insoluble suspension of acylated tyrosine; acylated sugars; cationically or anionically derivatized polysaccharides;

polyphosphazenes; biodegradable microspheres; monophosphoryl lipid A and quil A.

Cytokines, such as GM-CSF, interleukin-2, -7, -12, and other like growth factors, may also be used as adjuvants.

Vaccines can be administered as nucleic acid compositions wherein DNA or
5 RNA encoding one or more of the polypeptides, or a fragment thereof, is administered to a patient. This approach is described, for instance, in Wolff *et al.*, *Science* 247:1465 (1990) as well as U.S. Patent Nos. 5,580,859; 5,589,466; 5,804,566; 5,739,118; 5,736,524; 5,679,647; WO 98/04720; and in more detail below. Examples of DNA-based delivery technologies include "naked DNA", facilitated (bupivacaine, polymers, peptide-mediated) delivery,
10 cationic lipid complexes, and particle-mediated ("gene gun") or pressure-mediated delivery (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,922,687).

For therapeutic or prophylactic immunization purposes, the peptides of the invention can be expressed by viral or bacterial vectors. Examples of expression vectors include attenuated viral hosts, such as vaccinia or fowlpox. This approach involves the use of
15 vaccinia virus, *e.g.*, as a vector to express nucleotide sequences that encode prostate cancer polypeptides or polypeptide fragments. Upon introduction into a host, the recombinant vaccinia virus expresses the immunogenic peptide, and thereby elicits an immune response. Vaccinia vectors and methods useful in immunization protocols are described in, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,722,848. Another vector is BCG (Bacille Calmette Guerin). BCG vectors are
20 described in Stover *et al.*, *Nature* 351:456-460 (1991). A wide variety of other vectors useful for therapeutic administration or immunization *e.g.* adeno and adeno-associated virus vectors, retroviral vectors, *Salmonella typhi* vectors, detoxified anthrax toxin vectors, and the like, will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the description herein (*see, e.g.*, Shata *et al.*, *Mol Med Today* 6:66-71 (2000); Shedlock *et al.*, *J Leukoc Biol* 68:793-806 (2000); Hipp *et al.*, *In Vivo* 14:571-85 (2000)).
25

Methods for the use of genes as DNA vaccines are well known, and include placing a prostate cancer gene or portion of a prostate cancer gene under the control of a regulatable promoter or a tissue-specific promoter for expression in a prostate cancer patient. The prostate cancer gene used for DNA vaccines can encode full-length prostate cancer
30 proteins, but more preferably encodes portions of the prostate cancer proteins including peptides derived from the prostate cancer protein. In one embodiment, a patient is

immunized with a DNA vaccine comprising a plurality of nucleotide sequences derived from a prostate cancer gene. For example, prostate cancer-associated genes or sequence encoding subfragments of a prostate cancer protein are introduced into expression vectors and tested for their immunogenicity in the context of Class I MHC and an ability to generate cytotoxic T cell responses. This procedure provides for production of cytotoxic T cell responses against cells which present antigen, including intracellular epitopes.

In a preferred embodiment, the DNA vaccines include a gene encoding an adjuvant molecule with the DNA vaccine. Such adjuvant molecules include cytokines that increase the immunogenic response to the prostate cancer polypeptide encoded by the DNA vaccine. Additional or alternative adjuvants are available.

In another preferred embodiment prostate cancer genes find use in generating animal models of prostate cancer. When the prostate cancer gene identified is repressed or diminished in cancer tissue, gene therapy technology, e.g., wherein antisense RNA directed to the prostate cancer gene will also diminish or repress expression of the gene. Animal models of prostate cancer find use in screening for modulators of a prostate cancer-associated sequence or modulators of prostate cancer. Similarly, transgenic animal technology including gene knockout technology, e.g. as a result of homologous recombination with an appropriate gene targeting vector, will result in the absence or increased expression of the prostate cancer protein. When desired, tissue-specific expression or knockout of the prostate cancer protein may be necessary.

It is also possible that the prostate cancer protein is overexpressed in prostate cancer. As such, transgenic animals can be generated that overexpress the prostate cancer protein. Depending on the desired expression level, promoters of various strengths can be employed to express the transgene. Also, the number of copies of the integrated transgene can be determined and compared for a determination of the expression level of the transgene. Animals generated by such methods find use as animal models of prostate cancer and are additionally useful in screening for modulators to treat prostate cancer.

Kits for Use in Diagnostic and/or Prognostic Applications

For use in diagnostic, research, and therapeutic applications suggested above, kits are also provided by the invention. In the diagnostic and research applications such kits

may include any or all of the following: assay reagents, buffers, prostate cancer-specific nucleic acids or antibodies, hybridization probes and/or primers, antisense polynucleotides, ribozymes, dominant negative prostate cancer polypeptides or polynucleotides, small molecules inhibitors of prostate cancer-associated sequences *etc.* A therapeutic product may include sterile saline or another pharmaceutically acceptable emulsion and suspension base.

In addition, the kits may include instructional materials containing directions (i.e., protocols) for the practice of the methods of this invention. While the instructional materials typically comprise written or printed materials they are not limited to such. Any medium capable of storing such instructions and communicating them to an end user is contemplated by this invention. Such media include, but are not limited to electronic storage media (e.g., magnetic discs, tapes, cartridges, chips), optical media (e.g., CD ROM), and the like. Such media may include addresses to internet sites that provide such instructional materials.

The present invention also provides for kits for screening for modulators of prostate cancer-associated sequences. Such kits can be prepared from readily available materials and reagents. For example, such kits can comprise one or more of the following materials: a prostate cancer-associated polypeptide or polynucleotide, reaction tubes, and instructions for testing prostate cancer-associated activity. Optionally, the kit contains biologically active prostate cancer protein. A wide variety of kits and components can be prepared according to the present invention, depending upon the intended user of the kit and the particular needs of the user. Diagnosis would typically involve evaluation of a plurality of genes or products. The genes will be selected based on correlations with important parameters in disease which may be identified in historical or outcome data.

The gene sequences identified to be overexpressed in prostate cancer may be used to identify coding regions from the public DNA database. The sequences may be used
5 to either identify genes that encode known proteins, or they may be used to predict the coding regions from genomic DNA using exon prediction algorithms, such as FGENESH (Salamov and Solovyev, 2000, Genome Res. 10:516-522). In addition, one of ordinary skill in the art would understand how to obtain the unigene cluster identification and sequence information according to the exemplar accession numbers provided in Tables 1-16. (see,
10 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/UniGene/>).

15

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1 1. A method of detecting a prostate cancer-associated transcript in a cell
2 from a patient, the method comprising contacting a biological sample from the patient with a
3 polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence
4 as shown in Tables 1-16.
- 1 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide selectively
2 hybridizes to a sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-16.
- 1 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological sample is a tissue
2 sample.
- 1 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological sample comprises
2 isolated nucleic acids.
- 1 5. The method of claim 4, wherein the nucleic acids are mRNA.
- 1 6. The method of claim 4, further comprising the step of amplifying
2 nucleic acids before the step of contacting the biological sample with the polynucleotide.
- 1 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide comprises a
2 sequence as shown in Tables 1-16.
- 1 8. The method of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide is labeled.
- 1 9. The method of claim 8, wherein the label is a fluorescent label.
- 1 10. The method of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide is immobilized on
2 a solid surface.
- 1 11. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is undergoing a therapeutic
2 regimen to treat prostate cancer.
- 1 12. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is suspected of having
2 prostate cancer.

1 13. A method of monitoring the efficacy of a therapeutic treatment of
2 prostate cancer, the method comprising the steps of:

3 (i) providing a biological sample from a patient undergoing the therapeutic
4 treatment; and

5 (ii) determining the level of a prostate cancer-associated transcript in the
6 biological sample by contacting the biological sample with a polynucleotide that selectively
7 hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-16,
8 thereby monitoring the efficacy of the therapy.

1 14. The method of claim 13, further comprising the step of: (iii) comparing
2 the level of the prostate cancer-associated transcript to a level of the prostate cancer-
3 associated transcript in a biological sample from the patient prior to, or earlier in, the
4 therapeutic treatment.

1 15. The method of claim 13, wherein the patient is a human.

1 16. A method of monitoring the efficacy of a therapeutic treatment of
2 prostate cancer, the method comprising the steps of:

3 (i) providing a biological sample from a patient undergoing the therapeutic
4 treatment; and

5 (ii) determining the level of a prostate cancer-associated antibody in the
6 biological sample by contacting the biological sample with a polypeptide encoded by a
7 polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence
8 as shown in Tables 1-16, wherein the polypeptide specifically binds to the prostate cancer-
9 associated antibody, thereby monitoring the efficacy of the therapy.

1 17. The method of claim 16, further comprising the step of: (iii) comparing
2 the level of the prostate cancer-associated antibody to a level of the prostate cancer-
3 associated antibody in a biological sample from the patient prior to, or earlier in, the
4 therapeutic treatment.

1 18. The method of claim 16, wherein the patient is a human.

1 19. A method of monitoring the efficacy of a therapeutic treatment of
2 prostate cancer, the method comprising the steps of:

3 (i) providing a biological sample from a patient undergoing the therapeutic
4 treatment; and

5 (ii) determining the level of a prostate cancer-associated polypeptide in the
6 biological sample by contacting the biological sample with an antibody, wherein the antibody
7 specifically binds to a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to
8 a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-16, thereby monitoring
9 the efficacy of the therapy.

1 20. The method of claim 19, further comprising the step of: (iii) comparing
2 the level of the prostate cancer-associated polypeptide to a level of the prostate cancer-
3 associated polypeptide in a biological sample from the patient prior to, or earlier in, the
4 therapeutic treatment.

1 21. The method of claim 19, wherein the patient is a human.

1 22. An isolated nucleic acid molecule consisting of a polynucleotide
2 sequence as shown in Tables 1-16.

1 23. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 22, which is labeled.

1 24. The nucleic acid of claim 23, wherein the label is a fluorescent label

1 25. An expression vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 22.

1 26. A host cell comprising the expression vector of claim 25.

1 27. An isolated polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule
2 having polynucleotide sequence as shown in Tables 1-16.

1 28. An antibody that specifically binds a polypeptide of claim 27.

1 29. The antibody of claim 28, further conjugated to an effector component.

- 1 30. The antibody of claim 29, wherein the effector component is a
2 fluorescent label.
- 1 31. The antibody of claim 29, wherein the effector component is a
2 radioisotope or a cytotoxic chemical.
- 1 32. The antibody of claim 29, which is an antibody fragment.
- 1 33. The antibody of claim 29, which is a humanized antibody
- 1 34. A method of detecting a prostate cancer cell in a biological sample
2 from a patient, the method comprising contacting the biological sample with an antibody of
3 claim 28.
- 1 35. The method of claim 34, wherein the antibody is further conjugated to
2 an effector component.
- 1 36. The method of claim 35, wherein the effector component is a
2 fluorescent label.
- 1 37. A method of detecting antibodies specific to prostate cancer in a
2 patient, the method comprising contacting a biological sample from the patient with a
3 polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid comprises a sequence from Tables 1-16.
- 1 38. A method for identifying a compound that modulates a prostate cancer-
2 associated polypeptide, the method comprising the steps of:
3 (i) contacting the compound with a prostate cancer-associated polypeptide, the
4 polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least
5 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-16; and
6 (ii) determining the functional effect of the compound upon the polypeptide.
- 1 39. The method of claim 38, wherein the functional effect is a physical
2 effect.

- 1 40. The method of claim 38, wherein the functional effect is a chemical
2 effect.
- 1 41. The method of claim 38, wherein the polypeptide is expressed in a
2 eukaryotic host cell or cell membrane.
- 1 42. The method of claim 38, wherein the functional effect is determined by
2 measuring ligand binding to the polypeptide.
- 1 43. The method of claim 38, wherein the polypeptide is recombinant.
- 1 44. A method of inhibiting proliferation of a prostate cancer-associated
2 cell to treat prostate cancer in a patient, the method comprising the step of administering to
3 the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound identified using the method of
4 claim 38.
- 1 45. The method of claim 44, wherein the compound is an antibody.
- 1 46. The method of claim 45, wherein the patient is a human.
- 1 47. A drug screening assay comprising the steps of
2 (i) administering a test compound to a mammal having prostate cancer or a
3 cell isolated therefrom;
4 (ii) comparing the level of gene expression of a polynucleotide that selectively
5 hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-16 in a
6 treated cell or mammal with the level of gene expression of the polynucleotide in a control
7 cell or mammal, wherein a test compound that modulates the level of expression of the
8 polynucleotide is a candidate for the treatment of prostate cancer.
- 1 48. The assay of claim 47, wherein the control is a mammal with prostate
2 cancer or a cell therefrom that has not been treated with the test compound.
- 1 49. The assay of claim 47, wherein the control is a normal cell or mammal.

1 50. A method for treating a mammal having prostate cancer comprising
2 administering a compound identified by the assay of claim 47.

1 51. A pharmaceutical composition for treating a mammal having prostate
2 cancer, the composition comprising a compound identified by the assay of claim 47 and a
3 physiologically acceptable excipient.

1 52. The method according to claim 1, wherein said biological sample is
2 contacted with a plurality of polynucleotides comprising a first polynucleotide that
3 selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a first sequence as shown in
4 Tables 1-16; and a second polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a second sequence at
5 least 80% identical to a second sequence as shown in Tables 1-16.

1 53. A method according to claim 52, wherein the plurality of
2 polynucleotides comprises a third polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at
3 least 80% identical to a third sequence as shown in Tables 1-16..

1 54. A method of detecting a prostate cancer associated transcript, the
2 method comprising contacting a biological sample from the patient with a plurality of
3 polynucleotides wherein at least two of said polynucleotides selectively hybridize to a
4 difference sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-16.

1 55. A method of detecting a prostate cancer, the method comprising the
2 steps of:

3 (i) providing a biological sample from a patient;

4 (ii) contacting the biological sample with a first polynucleotide that selectively
5 hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a first sequence as shown in Tables 1-16 to
6 determine the level of a prostate cancer-associated transcript in the biological sample; and
7 with a second polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a second sequence at least 80%
8 identical to a sequence not shown in Tables 1-16; wherein the expression of said second
9 sequence is not substantially changed in prostate cancer, to determine the level of expression
10 of a control transcript in the biological sample;

11 (iii) comparing the level of the prostate cancer-associated transcript to a level
12 of the normal tissue associated transcript in the biological sample.

1 56. A method of quantitating a prostate cancer-associated transcript in a
2 cell from a patient, the method comprising contacting a biological sample from the patient
3 with a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a
4 sequence as shown in Tables 1-16.

1 57. The method of claim 56, wherein the polynucleotide selectively
2 hybridizes to a sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-16.

1 58. The method of claim 56, wherein the biological sample is a tissue
2 sample.

1 59. The method of claim 56, wherein the biological sample comprises
2 isolated nucleic acids.

1 60. The method of claim 56, wherein the nucleic acids are mRNA.

1 61. The method of claim 59, further comprising the step of amplifying
2 nucleic acids before the step of contacting the biological sample with the polynucleotide.

1 62. The method of claim 56, wherein the polynucleotide comprises a
2 sequence as shown in Tables 1-16.

1 63. The method of claim 56, wherein the polynucleotide is labeled.

1 64. The method of claim 63, wherein the label is a fluorescent label.

1 65. The method of claim 56, wherein the polynucleotide is immobilized on
2 a solid surface.

1 66. The method of claim 56, wherein the patient is undergoing a
2 therapeutic regimen to treat metastatic prostate cancer.

1 67. The method of claim 56, wherein the patient is suspected of having
2 metastatic prostate cancer.

1 68. A biochip comprising a plurality of polynucleotides that selectively
2 hybridize to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-16.

1 69. A method of screening drug candidates comprising:
2 i) providing a cell that expresses an expression profile gene selected from the
3 group consisting of an expression profile gene set forth in Tables 1-16 or fragment thereof;
4 ii) adding a drug candidate to said cell; and
5 iii) determining the effect of said drug candidate on the expression of said
6 expression profile gene.

1 70. A method according to claim 59 wherein said determining comprises
2 comparing the level of expression in the absence of said drug candidate to the level of
3 expression in the presence of said drug candidate.

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